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Post-War Program

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

CREATION of the atomic bomb, the development of radar, the miraculous strides which have been made by both government and industry in the field of aviation, and countless other inventions have given the United States of America a leading position in the world of science and industry.

Retention of this position from a commercial standpoint is of course necessary, but continued research and more intensive development from a military standpoint is vitally essential if the United States is to maintain the peace for which it fought so hard.

That the general public sees clearly the need for the preservation along coordinated lines of scientific development appears evident, not only from opinions expressed by individuals representing both science and industry, but from the Congress as well, which has pending before it several pieces of legislation looking toward some means of erecting the foundation for a permanent scientific body.

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who had charge of the project which resulted in the ultimate creation of the atomic bomb has likened America's position to that of a runner who has a substantial lead in a foot race. He pointed out that just as the runner must keep up a good pace to maintain his lead, so must we continue our research and development if we are to keep our present commanding lead.

Congress has expressed the opinion that as we begin the reconversion to peacetime production, with the object of translating wartime mobilization into peacetime full production and full employment, it is clear that we must keep the Nation's research activity at a "high level."

The means through which this objective might be obtained are many, and for the moment of secondary importance. The primary goal is the preservation of America's advanced wartime position in scientific research, during the peacetime years to come and the necessity of bringing home the thought that continued effort along these lines must not be relaxed, lest all that has been gained during World War II be lost to posterity.

The approaching post-war era presents an opportunity for scientific development that America has never seen before. Experiments begun during the stringent atmosphere of conflict, may now be carried forward to their completion calmly and without the necessity for haste. Military demands both upon industry and science have relaxed. It is now possible to take a deep breath, as the saying goes, and begin to chart America's course in the scientific scheme of things.

Long before this war, and even before World War I, the need for better coordination of the Government's scientific activities was recognized. To the existing two core scientific agencies of the Federal Government another half dozen were added to meet wartime needs. Some coordination of their work was achieved by an elaborate system of formal committees, in addition to numerous close and informal contacts on a personal basis be-

Navy Plans to Reduce Attrition of Regulars

The Navy plans to submit to Congress legislation to avoid in the future the stringent "forced attrition" which resulted in the separation of many capable officers from the pre-war establishment.

Vice Adm. L. E. Denfeld, USN, chief of the Bureau of Personnel, told the House Naval Affairs Committee this week that the Department has under study a plan to use "short term" reserve officers to fill out the lower grades so as to avoid the necessity of forcing regulars out as they proceed upward through the higher grades, where the requirements are smaller.

"The employment of 'short term' line reserve officers in the grade of Ensign," Admiral Denfeld said, "similar to the employment of aviation cadets prior to the war, is now under study. Such short-term reserve officers would be employed for a definite period of two or three years and then released to inactive duty.

"The plan would have the effect of reducing the input of regular officers in the grade of Ensign each year, thereby eliminating the necessity for stringent forced attrition later on in an officer's career. This proposed 'short term' line officer' plan will be the subject of further legislation at a later date."

Admiral Denfeld also told the committee that a Navy board is now making a study of personnel legislation to formulate plans for adjustment of lineal positions of officers after the war.

These statements were made by the Navy personnel in the course of his discussion of the bill (H R 4102) introduced by Representative Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, to increase the personnel strength of the Navy and Marine Corps and to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular establishments.

In analyzing the bill Admiral Denfeld said:

The Bill, H.R. 4102, under consideration has not been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget. The views which I shall express, therefore, are my own, as Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

No Discrimination

Section 1: states the policy of the Congress, which also expresses, wholeheartedly my own views, that in all matters relating to commissioned officers in the Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps there shall be no discrimination whatsoever against any officer regardless of the source from which they received their appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps; and, among other things, that commissioned officers in the Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps, regardless of source of appointment, shall receive equal treatment with respect to opportunities for (1) promotion or advancement to all grades in the Navy and Marine Corps, (2) holding any positions or assignments in the Navy or Marine Corps, and (3) attending the Naval War College, postgraduate schools, or other schools, or otherwise receiving advanced or technical training.

Section 2(a): provides for a permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy of 500,000 men. Present law, as indicated earlier, and contained in the Act approved 22 April 1941 (Public Law 39, 77th Congress) provides a permanent authorized enlisted strength of 232,000 which may be further increased by the President only in time of emergency to 500,000.

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One-Move Restriction Lifted

The one-move restriction on the transportation of dependents of military personnel, and the one-move restriction on the transportation of authorized baggage of military personnel have been removed, the War Department announced this week.

The Department at the same time pointed out that the removal of the restriction does not constitute War Department approval of any claim for reimbursement where baggage was shipped, due to the one-move restriction, at personal expense between 1 Sept. 1942 and 1 Nov. 1945.

Text of the Department's ruling with respect to the new policy is as follows:

1. Dependents.—The one-move restriction on the transportation of dependents of military personnel, which has been in effect since September, 1942, is removed. The lifting of this restriction is applicable, under the provisions of Circular 290 dated 22 Sept., will be considered first under the provisions of the Readjustment Regulations and separation, if approved, will be effected under the regulation which is the most appropriate.

The new policies cover:

1. Release of surplus officers who have completed a reasonable tour of service.

2. Releases in the interest of national health, safety, or interest.

3. Release because of undue hardship.

4. Release because of age (male officers 50 years of age and female officers 40 years of age and over will be relieved if they so request in writing.)

The new policy also covers the granting of accrued leave, retention of commissions after relief from active duty, special provisions for National Guard officers, and special provisions for battle wounded.

The text of the new policy follows:

General

1. INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY. a. The purpose of this circular is to inform all concerned of current War Department policies regarding the relief from active duty of officers, warrant officers, or flight officers, hereinafter collectively referred to as officers, who have served honorably and who do not qualify for release under the Readjustment Regulations.

b. All applications for relief from active duty in accordance with the provisions of this circular will be considered first under the provisions of Readjustment Regulations 1-5, as amended. The separation, if approved, will be effected under the regulation which is the most appropriate in each case.

Release of Surplus Officers

2. GENERAL. The provisions of this section are applicable to officers—

a. Who have completed a reasonable tour of service and

b. Who are surplus to the needs of the Army on the basis of their present qualifications and

c. Whose retraining in a skill needed by the Army would be uneconomical within the time they could reasonably be expected to serve before becoming otherwise eligible for separation.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY. a. Recommendation for relief of an officer under paragraph 2 will be submitted by the officer's immediate commander under the provisions of this section whenever he becomes surplus to the needs of the command. Prior to recommending an officer for relief under this section, consideration will be given to retraining for a different category of assignment. In the event that retraining is considered uneconomical, the recommendation for relief from active duty will be submitted without further delay.

b. In cases of officers serving in the zone of the interior, recommendations will be forwarded through command channels for final approval to the commanding general of the major command or to The Adjutant General for those officers not under the assignment jurisdiction of a major command. Except in cases of Medical Corps officers and officers who are eligible for overseas duty and have completed less than 2 years' active, honorable military service since 16 Sept. 1940, the su-

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Secretary of War

Providence (R. I.) Journal—"A man of the sternest integrity, he (Sec. Stimson) has given to the nation that devotion which in ancient Rome was categorically characterized as 'Pieta.' * * * Aside from his service as War Secretary Mr. Stimson will probably be best remembered as the man who, with clear sight, understood the design and meaning of aggression and tried to stop it before the danger was beyond repair."

Youngstown Vindicator—"Mr. Stimson's place will be ably filled by Robert Patterson, hitherto Under Secretary. The burden of the Department's work fell largely on his shoulders during the war."

Rochester Times-Union—"The choice of Under Secretary Patterson is a happy one. Mr. Patterson was Mr. Stimson's right hand during the crowded war years."

Washington News—"Actually it was good politics

as well as statesmanship, to put in the able Mr. Patterson."

Boston Herald—"It may yet be Secretary Patterson of the Department of Defense, comprising army, navy and air forces. But whatever it may be, the man who left the circuit court of appeals to assist Henry L. Stimson in making the greatest arsenal in history is still needed in his country's services."

Chicago Tribune—"If it votes to confirm him, the Senate should do so with full recognition that Secretary Patterson will undoubtedly do all in his power to suppress the truth about Pearl Harbor as long as that is possible."

New York Times—"Like Mr. Stimson, the new Secretary never will leave anyone in doubt as to his position on any important question having to do with the Army."

Washington Star—"Judge Patterson deserves the distinction of promotion to Secretary of War, though

he takes office at a time when the War Department can expect more blame, from now on, than praise."

Philadelphia Inquirer—"Mr. Patterson has shown vision, determination and high ability, notably in immediate direction of the Army's vast program of munitions production."

Albany Knickerbocker News—"He probably brings nothing new to the department, but he is exactly the man to carry on well and is equipped to meet any developments."

Washington Post—"Judge Patterson as Secretary will insure not only continuity of administrative experience but also the maintenance of a knowledge liaison with Congress."

New York Post—"The elevation of Robert P. Patterson to the post of Secretary of War has been richly earned by his backbreaking and courageous service in the War Department."

Review 16-yr. Fleet Reserve

As an encouragement to enlistments in the Regular Navy, a proposal to revive the privilege of transferring to the Fleet Reserve after 16 years' service is embodied in identical bills introduced in both houses this week by Senator Walsh and Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the respective Naval Committees.

Transfers to the Fleet Reserve after 16 years formerly were authorized but were dropped for those enlisting after 1 July, 1925, leaving only the 20-year transfer privilege. A bill now before the House proposes to establish a 20-year reserve transfer for the Army.

Section 1 of Senator Walsh's bill would extend this privilege of transferring after 16 years of service to those who have enlisted since 1 July, 1925; to those who have served in World War II; and to those who first enlist in the Regular Navy within 120 days after enactment of the bill.

Enlisted men who have first enlisted in the Navy since 1 July 1925, and who have transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve after 20 years of service have received pay at the rate of one-half of the base pay to which they were entitled at the time of transfer. This retainer pay has not included permanent additions to their basic pay nor has it contained a provision for increase of pay due to heroic action. Section 2 of the new bill would provide that naval personnel who transfer to the Fleet Reserve after 20 years of service would receive retainer pay at the rate of two and one-half per cent of the base pay with permanent additions thereto that they were receiving at the time of transfer, multiplied by the number of years of service. There would be an additional increase of 10 per cent for men who have been credited with extraordinary heroism in the line of duty or whose average marks in conduct are not less than 95 per cent of the maximum. Any increase of pay to which individuals might become entitled under this section would commence on 1 July 1945.

At the present time members of the Fleet Reserve once they have been transferred thereto, are not able to count additional active service, even though it be war-time service, for purposes of increasing the pay they receive as members of the Fleet Reserve. Section 3 of the bill would permit all active duty-service performed by Fleet Reservists during time of war or between 8 Sept. 1939, and 7 Dec. 1941, for purposes of increasing their pay after they have returned to an inactive duty status as members of the Fleet Naval Reserve.

To encourage immediate reenlistments the Act of 18 Aug. 1941, permitted the payment of double-enlistment allowances to members of the naval service who in time of war or national emergency reenlisted within 24 hours at the ship or station from which discharged. The Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 suspended authority to make payments of these double-enlistment allowances because adequate numbers of men were then being supplied through selective service. Section 4 would reinstate the authority of the Navy Department to make the double-enlistment allowance payments which were authorized by the Act of 18 Aug. 1941.

The Act of 24 July 1941, permits retired (Please turn to Page 178)

Navy Selection Out

Looking toward the reestablishment of a system of selection out for officers of the Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee held hearings this week on S. 1405, a bill introduced by Senator Walsh, Mass., chairman of the committee.

Witnesses who testified before the committee were Vice Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, Chief of the Bureau of Personnel, and General Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps. Capt. F. O. Willenbacher, USN, retired, now on active duty, also testified for the purpose of suggesting an amendment to provide for the readjustment of the retired rank and pay of retired Regular Navy officers recalled to active duty for the period of the war.

During the course of the hearings, Admiral Denfeld informed the committee that approximately 93 captains, 42 commanders, 24 lieutenant commanders, a total of 159 officers of the line, and 29 commanders and 29 lieutenant commanders, or a total of 58 officers of the staff corps might be selected out and retired under the bill.

Referring to the number affected by the 62-year retirement feature of the legislation, Admiral Denfeld stated that a total of 138 officers of the active list of the Regular Navy and 74 officers of the Naval Reserve have attained the age of 61 years and six months on 27 Sept. Included in the list are 45 flag officers, 74 captains, 32 commanders, 50 lieutenant commanders, 8 lieutenants and 3 warrant officers.

When asked how many officers would be affected were the retirement age set at 60, Admiral Denfeld stated that in March of this year 211 of the Regular Navy reached that age.

Asked by Senator Brooks as to whether any credit is to be given to Reserves for inactive duty, Admiral Denfeld stated that a bill is being formulated for that purpose but the specifications have not been completed.

Asked how the Navy could justify not giving enlisted men the same retirement treatment as is given officers, Admiral Denfeld replied that he believes they should be given equal consideration. Senator Walsh added it as his opinion that "the two should go together with comparable rights," and referred to the bill being introduced by him on this date in relation to the Fleet Reserve to effect that object. Senator Walsh also advanced the information that a bill is in formative stage to provide for transfers from the Reserves to the Regular Navy.

General Vandegrift stated that the bill had his approval with one exception—that he believed the bill should be amended to provide that personnel who retire voluntarily should have the same privileges as those who retire involuntarily. The Marine Corps Commandant said that "No one holds rank by divine right and that as the Reserves are being screened for entrance into the Marine Corps the Regulars should be screened, as some have not measured up to what was expected of them during the war."

The bill will not be reported until the committee has incorporated minor amendments.

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

Gen. Patton to Report

General George S. Patton, Jr., next week will report to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on "the state of the union in Bavaria."

According to Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, General Patton's presence before General Eisenhower has been ordered because of a "flare-up" over the interview in which the Third Army's Commander, who is now military governor of Bavaria, belittled the importance of ousting Nazis from high positions in industry and commerce. General Patton is understood to have referred to such Nazi party officials as little different from Democrats and Republicans in this country.

General Smith also disclosed that General Eisenhower had summoned General Patton to appear before him next week and report on his "stewardship" in Bavaria, adding that the former would brook no disobedience from any subordinate regardless of his rank.

Meanwhile in Washington Secretary of War Patterson said that the entire matter of General Patton is up to General Eisenhower and that the War Department is giving no attention to it.

According to reports General Patton had called a press conference to dispel any doubts that his interview had raised about his willingness to comply with the Potsdam declaration and General Eisenhower's directive to purge industry, commerce, finance and government of Nazi domination. It was at General Smith's direct order that General Patton included two paragraphs of a letter from General Eisenhower ordering the ousting of Nazis from high posts regardless of considerations of expediency or efficiency.

General Patton will be called upon to report any Nazis who are still in office in Bavaria. According to General Smith, General Eisenhower's policies were clear. They call for the complete elimination of Nazi influence in every branch of German life and they will be carried out to the letter. He said that he was not nearly so concerned about parties or institutions with Nazi antecedents in Bavaria as he was with the "ultra-conservatism" here.

"We can get rid of Nazis without any trouble at all," he said, "but there is a very strong ultra conservative party in Bavaria. That's the thing that concerns me. It isn't an excrescence like the Nazi party, but it is deeply rooted in Bavaria and particularly in the people who for years and years have been governing there and who are pretty highly respected themselves."

Concerning General Patton's reiteration of his view that Nazis should be retained as long as they were needed in spite of his professed willingness to follow General Eisenhower's orders and boot them out regardless of the consequences, the Chief of Staff said: "I say again that he will carry out his orders. There isn't any question about that, but the danger is what effect his statements have on his subordinates."

Enlistment Allowance

It has been ruled that the payment of enlistment allowance to honorably discharged personnel enlisting or reenlisting in the Regular Army shall be computed on the higher grade held at time of discharge whether such grade is per-

manent or temporary, and whether or not the individual had Regular Army status at time of discharge.

In the case of individuals who already have enlisted or reenlisted in the Regular Army and who at the time were entitled to but did not receive the full enlistment allowance as above immediate action is being taken to effect correct payment.

Would Unify Air Forces

A recommendation that "the entire air potential of our country should be organized into one single military force" was submitted to Secretary of War Patterson this week by Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, special consultant to the Secretary of War.

Major de Seversky, who spent more than four months in Europe in analyzing the role of airpower, reported that "my study of the European War confirms my conviction that the entire air potential of our country should be organized into one single military force to achieve unity of command in the air. Only under these conditions can we guarantee control of the skies in any future war."

"Because of the brevity of this memorandum, I shall not enter into a detailed discussion of the merits of a single department of national defense as against three autonomous branches. The paramount consideration, in any case, is that Air Power should at once receive recognition as a force co-equal with the Army and Navy with an autonomous organization and budget."

The Secretary's Special Consultant reported that Allied victory in Europe came through Air Power. "By the time of the invasion of the Continent," he said, "the German Luftwaffe was reduced to impotence and could no longer seriously interfere with our surface operations. The decision had been won in the skies; the invasion exploited this decisive victory."

As to the Germans, he reported, that they "excelled in aerodynamical research of high-speed flying, jet propulsion, the study of ballistics, rocket projectiles and synthetic fuels. They were first to use jet planes operationally and their jet design was more efficient than ours. Moreover, there are indications that German science had made great advances in atomic power research. If our strategic bombardment had not nipped enemy atomic research in the bud, the Germans might have succeeded in winning the race for the atomic bomb."

Voluntary Enlistment Bill

The Senate this week passed and sent back to the House the bill to encourage Voluntary Enlistments in the Regular Military and Naval establishments. In the House, Representative May said that he will ask that the measure be sent to conference.

The Senate rejected the House provision permitting one year enlistments and substituted a provision permitting 18-month original enlistments or one year reenlistments for men who already have at least six months service.

On motion of Senator Hayden the Senate also amended the bill to authorize the use of up 50,000 Philippine scouts, providing the Philippine government concurred.

A proposal to increase all service pay by a flat \$25 per month was voted down.

Gen. Green Named JAG

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green, USA, Deputy to the Judge Advocate General, was nominated 27 Sept. by President Truman to succeed Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer as The Judge Advocate General when the latter retires for age in November.

General Cramer has served as The Judge Advocate General throughout the entire war period, having been appointed 1 Dec. 1941. He had had a long and distinguished Army career which began as a second Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Washington National Guard in 1911. He entered Federal Service in 1916 with the Cavalry, transferring to the Infantry in 1918 when he was made a major. Before World War I was over he was a lieutenant colonel, after which he was commissioned a major, Judge Advocate General's Department, in the Regular Army.

Like his predecessor, General Green began his service as a Cavalryman, being a sergeant in the Massachusetts National Guard, later becoming a second Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, rising to the rank of major in the Cavalry before World War I was over. After the War he was commissioned in the Cavalry of the Regular Army, transferring to the Judge Advocate General's Department in 1924.

When World War II broke out he was Judge Advocate in the Hawaiian Department and upon him fell the major duty of setting up martial law in the Territory, preventing sabotage, and keeping order so that the military could proceed with its war work. For his outstanding performance of this work he was the recipient of praise from many sources and won his promotion to the rank of brigadier general. In his new post he will be a major general.

General Green is a graduate of the Army Industrial College, the Chemical Warfare School field officers' course, Boston University (LL.B.), and George Washington University (LL.M.).

Navy Day Tribute

Declaring that Navy Day (27 Oct.) is a time for all to say "Well done," President of the United States Harry S. Truman this week paid high tribute to the men and women of the United States Navy in observance of their day next month.

The President said that the whole country can honor the four million young Americans who fought in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard to win the greatest naval war in history.

The president said:

"Navy Day this year," it continued, "also will let the American people see for the first time units of the great fleet which their work and money built. I hope it will be possible not only for vessels and planes to be assigned as many cities as possible, but also for those vessels and planes to be visited by the people, to whom they belong. I hope that some cities may see the Marine Corps veterans who, from Guadalcanal to Japan itself, were in the van of our advance. The Coast Guard, too, which has contributed so importantly to our amphibious operations, should also receive our accolade."

"In some ports, I understand, there will be new vessels with new crews, training to relieve ships and men who have served long tours of duty. That fact is also appropriate because it symbolizes, not only our determination to release quickly the combat veterans of this war, but also the continued importance of the Navy's mission: control of our sea approaches and the skies above them."

Will Not Retain Men

Secretary of War Patterson, who was confirmed in his cabinet post by the Senate this week, assured the nation that men would not be kept in the service in order to give jobs or rank to higher officers, or because the Army wished to retain a greater number of men.

The statement was made at his first press and radio conference since he was appointed Secretary succeeding Henry Stimson. The secretary indicated that he would appoint a new under secretary in the very near future but would not at this time reveal the appointee's name.

"If Selective Service should be abandoned at once," the Secretary said, "the people should face the fact that it would mean that a large number of men who have seen hard service in the war and are now scheduled to be released will be retained in the Army, for the benefit of men who have not served at all."

Vie For Doctors

Possibility that the Veteran's Administration and the Army may soon lock horns in their attempts to sign up top quality doctors and nurses became evident this week.

The Army will soon undertake a campaign for top flight nurses in line with expanded plans for personnel in the post war period. At the same time the Veteran's administration is also undertaking a program to recruit high type medical assistance for its many hospitals.

It is understood that the Army is seeking legislation to change working hours for nurses now on call 24 hours a day "if and when needed." In this respect the Veteran's Administration has a leading position. It is offering a straight eight hour day.

General Omar Bradley, Veteran's Administrator, recently declared that the shortage of adequately equipped doctors is one of the serious problems faced by the Veteran's Administration. He said that the Administration had some "pretty poor doctors." While he did not use the expression as a blanket criticism he did indicate that he had not had time in many instances to make adequate examinations of staff doctors.

Meanwhile, the Army is having difficulties of its own. Most of the physicians now on active duty are anxious to return to private practice, and there is little possibility that any large majority of them will remain in service. Plans for an expanded standing Army during the post war period also encompass an expanded Medical Corps.

It is expected that the two agencies both campaigning for aid in the same status may lead to considerable delay in accomplishing the objectives of both.

Tenth Army Deactivated

Deactivation of the American Tenth Army has been ordered by the War Department according to reports from Tokyo.

The army has remained on duty in the Ryukyu Island chain, commanded by Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell. He succeeded the late Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., killed in action near the close of the Okinawa battle.

General Stilwell and Brig. Gen. Frank W. Merrill, the leader of the famed Merrill's marauders in the Burma Road campaign and former military attache in Tokyo, visited General MacArthur earlier in the week.

The command formerly occupied by the Tenth Army will be passed to the Army Forces, Western Pacific.

No Mergers

Chairmen of the Service committees in Congress do not believe that any action will be taken in the near future looking toward a department of national defense.

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee said definitely that "there will be no mergers." Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee said that he too is against unification of the Army and Navy, but that he believes that Joint Chiefs of Staff should be made a permanent institution.

In the Senate Chairman Walsh of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee declared that he does not believe any action should be taken until the Army and Navy are able to readjust themselves on a normal peacetime basis.

Regimental Commander

Annapolis, Md. — Midshipman Capt. James J. Flanagan, Jr., was appointed brigade commander 27 September, it was announced here this week.

At the same time it was learned that Midshipman Commander J. B. Jones, Jr., was named commander of the first regiment and midshipman commander J. R. Collier was selected to command the second regiment.

The new regimental organization became effective 28 September and will remain in effect until 14 Dec. 1945.

Military Funds

President Truman this week asked the Congress to withhold \$28,692,772,000 of funds now available for the military establishment.

The president said that he planned continuing review of military appropriations and will recommend further reduction as conditions warrant.

"Yank" To Cease Publication

"Yank," the Army Weekly, will cease publication in all its editions at the end of December this year, the War Department directed this week. The magazine was published by the War Department on behalf of the enlisted men.

Complete text of the War Department order directing cessation of the publication is as follows:

1. YANK, The Army Weekly, will cease publication in all its editions not later than the regular issue immediately preceding 31 December 1945. No oversea edition of YANK will be continued in any theater of operations, department, or command after 31 December 1945. No agency of the Army or of the Government is authorized to use the name "YANK" for any other publication.

2. YANK was established primarily as the enlisted man's current, weekly record of the war on all fronts. It was published by the War Department on behalf of the enlisted men and as such was their official voice. YANK was operated as a global publication with a uniform editorial policy for all editions on the basic premise that, as the voice of all enlisted men, no edition of the publication should have a purely local or individual character or format. With the cessation of hostilities, material suitable to the mission of YANK no longer exists. The news material now available is of a sort which lends itself to coverage by daily Army newspapers. Domestic feature material can now be provided, and should be provided, to troops overseas through civilian publications by way of constantly improving distribution facilities.

3. Personnel in charge of overseas editions of YANK will receive full instructions from the New York Headquarters of YANK for liquidation of their respective YANK offices. Subject to the foregoing, the mechanics of the liquidation of each oversea edition will comply with the policies of the theater, department, or command in which such edition is published.

4. Trusteeship of copyright, trademark, and other legal rights held under trusteeship and connected with the YANK global operation will be assigned by the Commanding Officer, New York Branch Office, Information and Education Division, ASF, to the Secretary of War as of 31 December 1945.

Post War Navy

With emphasis on carrier task forces, the House Naval Affairs Committee this week adopted a resolution calling for a post war aircraft carrier fleet 16 times the size of America's flattop strength at Pearl Harbor time.

The resolution was adopted unanimously favoring a Navy of 1,079 combat ships. The force proposed would include 116 carriers maintenance of which together with the rest of the fleet is estimated at \$2,500,000,000.

The Navy had just seven on 7 Dec. 1941. The Committee's findings were in accord with the testimony of Secretary of Navy Forrestal when hearings on the postwar fleet opened.

In addition the Committee suggested that the giant force be divided three ways. One-third would be fully manned, ready to go anywhere. Another third would be tied up but painted, and the remaining third would be decommissioned.

Separation Center Visitations

Sub-committees of the House Military Committee are at present inspecting separation centers, and will report on demobilization administration to the whole committee on their return.

Representative Sligh, Fla., is chairman of the committee visiting Forts Dix, Monmouth, and Devens; Rep. Brooks, La., heads the group visiting Forts Sheridan and Attebury; Rep. Davis, Tenn., leads the committee visiting Jefferson Barracks and Camp Chaffee; Rep. Thomason, Tex., heads the group visiting Fort Meade and Indiantown Gap Military Reservation; Rep. Sparkman, Ala., is in charge of the committee covering Fort Sam Houston and Camps Shelby and Fannin; and Rep. Durham, N. C., heads the group visiting Forts Bragg and McPherson, and Camps Gordon and Blanding.

Temporary Duty

Pending changes in existing regulations, personnel permanently returned from overseas duty who are not eligible for immediate discharge will be granted 45 days temporary duty in lieu of 30 days as currently, the War Department disclosed this week.

Personnel now on such 30 days temporary duty will be granted an additional 15 days and will be so notified by commanders concerned.

Army and Navy Journal

September 29, 1945

Control Atomic Bomb

Indications in Washington this week were that President Truman will shortly send to Congress his recommendations with respect to the future, use, control, and development of atomic energy.

Meanwhile, Senator Downey declared that the United States can not hope to prohibit atomic research by other nations and urged that there be international control of bomb secrets through a world council to forestall an era of "international chaos."

Based upon the results of the devastating effect of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, Representative Leslie C. Arends, (R. Ill.) is urging decentralization of both larger cities and industries in the United States.

The Illinois Congressman told the Lower House that he had been advised on the most competent authority that American scientists and technicians have now created atomic bombs of such prodigious and multiplied destructive power that the explosion which killed 150,000 in the two Japanese homeland cities was "only a small firecracker" by comparison.

"These are in the early stages of development," Congressman Arends warned. "It is impossible yet to estimate even on the basis of conjecture the ultimate effects of the gigantic blasting force and flaming destruction yet to emerge from the minds and laboratories of science and the mills and machines of manufacture."

Naval Leave Benefits

Representative Vinson, Ga., this week introduced a bill to provide a monthly allowance of 2½ days' leave to be granted cumulatively beginning with 16 Sept. 1940 or the beginning of active service, whichever is the later, and ending at discharge, separation, or relief from service.

Leave pay would be equal to pay and allowances for not in excess of 120 days.

Those entitled to a lump-sum payment would not be entitled to payment for terminal leave or terminal furlough under any other statute.

If accumulated leave amounts to more than 120 days, and personnel continue in the service, the surplus over that time will be credited for future use. The provisions of the bill would not be retroactive for those who have been relieved, retired, or separated from active service before enactment of the Act.

Pay, Allowance Probe

Legislation which would initiate a Congressional investigation looking toward a readjustment of the pay and allowances of commissioned officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been introduced into Congress.

The measure, sponsored by Representative W. Sterling Cole, (R. N. Y.) calls for the appointment of a special committee of ten members, five from the House and five from the Senate. The special committee would be directed to conduct a formal investigation, hold hearings and employ such personnel as may be necessary to adequately carry forward its purpose.

Pearl Harbor Counsel

William D. Mitchell, former Attorney General of the United States, was selected this week as counsel for the Joint Congressional Committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Mr. Mitchell was Attorney General under President Hoover, and Solicitor General by appointment of President Coolidge.

Chairman Barkley said that public hearings probably will begin in a week or two.

Field-Jackets

The War Department this week ruled that a field jacket is authorized to be worn as an outer garment outside the limits of post camps, and stations.

The action is taken, the Department said, due to the return of large numbers of troops from the various theaters to the zone of interior for separation, redeployment, and reassignment.

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First Army Hq. at Ft. Bragg

Ft. Bragg, N. C. — First Army Headquarters is now in operation at Ft. Bragg after the arrival of most of the officers and men and of General Courtney H. Hodges, Commanding General, and his Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. William B. Kean.

General Hodges and General Kean were welcomed upon arrival at Pope Field by Brig. Gen. John T. Kennedy, World War II Commander of Ft. Bragg; Col. Landon C. Rosser, Commanding Officer of Ft. Bragg, and Col. A. Graham and Col. P. S. Peca, of AGF Board No. 1. They came to Ft. Bragg from Washington, where they had gone to receive War Department instructions immediately after flying back from Tokyo Bay after witnessing the surrender of the Japs.

Included also in the group arriving Sunday were Brig. Gen. George A. Miller, AC of S, G-1; Col. George H. Molony, Deputy G-1; Col. J. L. Throckmorton, Assistant G-3; Maj. W. C. Sylvan, senior aide to General Hodges; Maj. F. G. Smith, Jr., aide to General Hodges; Capt. W. E. Smith, aide to General Kean, and Capt. L. M. Alexander, aide to General Kean.

General Officers scheduled to arrive at Ft. Bragg this week are Brig. Gen. Truman C. Thorson, AC of S, G-3; Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hart, Army Artillery Officer; Brig. Gen. John A. Rogers, Army Surgeon, and Brig. Gen. Robert W. Wilson, AC of S, G-4.

First Army troops in the move from Ft. Jackson, S. C., were: Hqs. First Army, Hqs. Co., and Special Troops, comprised of the 2nd Information and Historical Service, 301st C.I.C. Det., 45th Order of Battle Team, and the 196th, 197th, 198th and 199th Photo Interpreter Teams.

The General Officers just arriving and the approximately 50 staff officers due this week will complete the First Army move to Ft. Bragg. These officers were members of the advance detachment which left the United States early in August to begin operational planning for the campaign in the Pacific. The surrender, however, caused the rescinding of plans for the use of First Army in the Pacific.

Life Insurance

War Department Circular 280 covering the duties of officers charged with administration of War Department life insurance program within the continental limits of the United States, has been issued.

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UNITED STATES ARMY

Status of Promotion

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 14 September 1945.

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of col.—William F. Freehoff, Inf., No. 66; vacancies, none; last nomination to the grade of col.—Harold C. Mandell, Cav., No. 79.

Senior Lt. Col.—Rexford E. Willoughby, Cav., No. 67. Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—James H. Dickie, FD, No. 78.

Last promotion to the grade of Maj.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf., No. 197.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Raymond P. Todd, AC, No. 278.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Raymond L. Hoff, QMC, No. 660.

Overseas Screening Score

A further lowering of the screening scores for the shipment of officers and enlisted men of the Army to overseas destinations effective immediately, was announced this week by the War Department. The new screening scores do not apply to Regular Army personnel and volunteers for overseas service.

Enlisted men will not be sent overseas if their point score or age as of the 2 Sept. 1945, computation is equal to or exceeds 36 points, or 37 years of age, or 34 years of age with more than one year of service.

Officers will not be shipped overseas if their point score or age as of 2 Sept. 1945, computation is equal to or exceeds:

Male officers, except Medical Department officers, 48 points;

Male officers, Medical Corps and Dental Corps, 45 points or 40 years of age;

Male officers, Veterinary Corps and Medical Administrative Corps, 30 points or 35 years of age;

Nurses, 12 points or 30 years of age;

Medical Department Dietitians and Physical Therapy Aides, 18 points or 30 years of age.

Women's Army Corps personnel, as previously announced, will not be shipped overseas.

Under the new screening scores it is estimated 300,000 officers and men now in the continental United States are made ineligible for overseas service in addition to those previously declared ineligible.

Tribute to Heroes of Bataan

The men of Bataan and Corregidor won for the United States what it most desperately needed—the time to muster strength and prepare for the attack against Japan, Secretary of War Robert E. Patterson declared this week.

Speaking at Skaneateles Falls, New York, at the home coming celebration in honor of General Jonathan Wainwright, Secretary Patterson said that hours and days were precious, but those heroes who fought it out at Bataan won for the United States weeks and months. The nation, he said, is in their debt forever.



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Merge ATC Divisions

Merger of the North Atlantic, Caribbean and South Atlantic Divisions of the AAF Air Transport Command into one organization to be known as the Atlantic Division with headquarters at Fort Totten, N. Y., was announced this week.

Maj. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, formerly Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans, and recently returned from duty with the Strategic Air Force in the Pacific, has been named commanding general of the combined divisions.

The Atlantic Division will be responsible for all flights between the North and South Atlantic seaboard and the European and African theatres and will command and control ATC bases and activities on the American seaboard and other points in the Atlantic areas up to but not including the European and African continents. The former North Atlantic, Caribbean and South Atlantic Divisions have been reduced to wing status for operational purposes, and will have their headquarters at Manchester, N. H.; West Palm Beach, Fla.; and Natal, Brazil.

Combat Fatigue

Approximately 90 per cent of the combat exhaustion cases in the European Theatre of Operations prior to the collapse of Germany returned to duty as a result of prompt and skilled handling, the War Department announced this week. This announcement was based on a report made by a commission of civilian psychiatrists appointed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the suggestion of the Army's Surgeon General.

Members of the commission meeting with Col. William C. Menninger, director of the Neuropsychiatry Consultants Division of the Surgeon General's Office shortly after their return from Europe praised the work of psychiatrists in ETO.

In summarizing the observation of the committee members, Dr. L. H. Bartemeir stated that Army psychiatrists had displayed great courage, ingenuity, and had made some notable accomplishments. He also stated that cooperation between medical, surgical, and psychiatric officers in the Army is highly commendable. High quality of personnel, better methods and techniques, and the fact that psychiatrists are getting to their patients more rapidly are some of the reasons that combat fatigue was treated more successfully in this war than shell shock was in the last war, the commission reported.

Battle-wearied soldiers are treated by various methods. Sedation, narcotics, hypnosis, and the new technique of group psychology are some of the treatments observed in Europe by the commission. Results of group psychotherapy were reported as most encouraging.

Rotation of personnel so as to give them rest and relief from the stress of battle was discovered to be the best method to bring to normal soldiers evidencing combat exhaustion.

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Headquarters for all Commissioned Officers of the Armed Services. Inspection Invited.

POSITIONS OPEN

National concern has two positions open in sales management in milk and ice cream departments in southwestern cities. Applicants must be about 30 to 40 years of age, must have broad experience in either milk or ice cream sales and route operation. College graduates preferred, but if experience satisfactory this requirement not essential. Write, giving age, experience, positions held, and include small photograph if possible. Address Box A, Army and Navy Journal.

Changes In Army Regulations

The War Department has issued the following Regulations and Changes in Regulations:

AR 25-20. "Claims; Investigation of Accidents; General Provisions." Issued 29 May. Supersedes AR 25-20, 3 July 1945.

AR 40-275. "Sanitary Reports." Issued 1 Sept. Supersedes AR 40-275, 15 Nov. 1932, including Cl. 21, 25 Jan. 1943 and par. 3 WD Cir. 71, 1941.

AR 35-4895. "Vouchers for Travel by Military Personnel and Their Dependents." Changes 3 issued 10 Sept. Supersedes C2, 2 July 1945. Only change now in force.

AR 210-10. "Administration." Changes 1 issued 8 Sept. Supersedes par. 1, sec. III, WD Circ. 134, 1944; par. 2, sec. III, WD Circ. 43, 1944; sec. II, WD Circ. 95, 1945; and sec. I, WD Circ. 179, 1945. Changes now in force: 16 and 17.

AR 600-37. "Prescribed Service Uniform—Women Personnel of the Army." Changes 1 issued 7 Sept. Supersedes Changes 1, 10 May 1945, and sec. II, WD Circ. 205, 1945.

AR 615-360. "Discharge; Release from Active Duty." Changes 6 issued 11 Sept. Supersedes C5, 25 May 1945. Changes now in force: 4 and 6.

AR 850-20. "Precautions in Handling Gasoline." Changes 3 issued 10 Sept. Changes now in force: 2 and 3.

AR 850-100. "Promotion of Rifle Practice." Changes 1 issued 8 Sept.

Returning Divisions

The War Department announced this week the tentative revised October schedule for divisions returning from Europe and the Pacific.

It should be noted that the personnel of the returning divisions will not necessarily be the same personnel that fought with these units since low score men have been removed and assigned to those units scheduled to remain or those scheduled to return later. Further, it is again emphasized that this schedule is subject to changes at any time from revised shipping capabilities and other requirements.

From Europe

10th Arm. Div.
70th Inf. Div.
66th Inf. Div.
75th Inf. Div.
34th Inf. Div.

From Pacific

43rd Inf. Div.
31st Inf. Div.
37th Inf. Div.
38th Inf. Div.

War History

The Historical Branch, G-2, will review and criticize every historical manuscript pertaining to that part of the total war effort of the United States which is under direct control of the War Department, it was disclosed this week.

The policy will apply to all written material prepared by any unit or agency of the Army or the War Department for historical purposes. The title or source of the manuscript is immaterial.

Two copies of each historical manuscript will be submitted to the Historical Branch, G-2 with an accompanying memorandum showing the office of origin. Official unit histories prepared by a unit for the members of that unit as a memento of their services in the war are unofficial and will not be reviewed by the Historical Branch, G-2.

Price Adjustment Board

Appointment of Lt. Col. John S. Sennenhoffer as a member of the War Department Price Adjustment Board was announced this week by the War Department.

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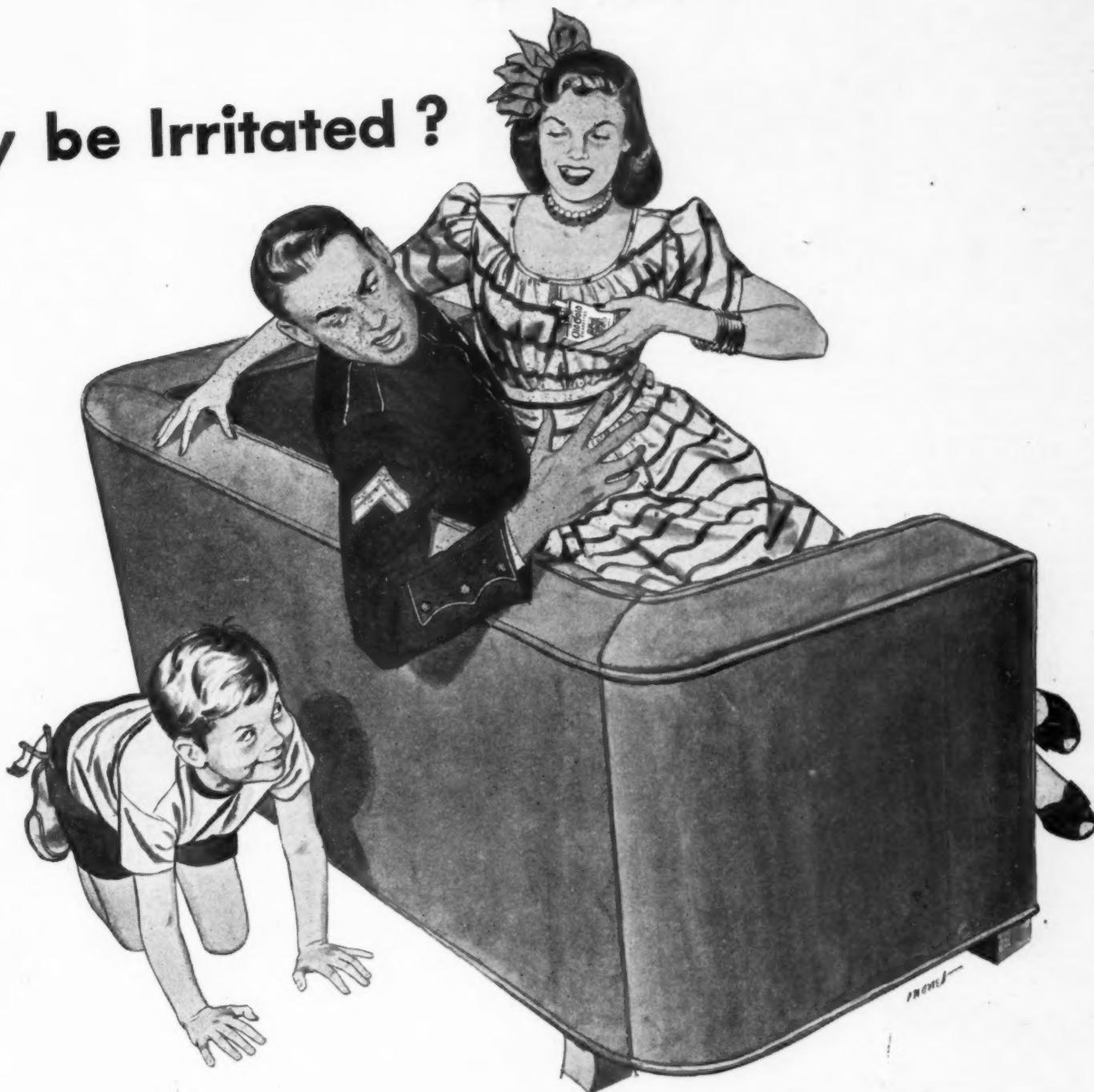
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Regular Navy Nurses

Present members of the Naval Reserve who began active duty in the Nurse Corps before their thirty-eighth birthday may apply for transfer to the Regular Nurse Corps, the Navy Department announced this week.

Previously appointments in the Regular Corps were made only to nurses between the ages of twenty-two to twenty-eight. The change in age, the Navy said, makes it possible for nurses who have given outstanding service during the War to stay on active duty.

The Navy states that the size of the peace time Regular Nurse Corps cannot be determined until the Congress sets the strength of the Navy. However, it is estimated that the figure may run three times higher than 828, which was the total number of nurses on active duty with the Navy on 3 December 1941.

Reservists who transfer now to the Regular Nurse Corps have been assured that they will be on an equal footing with their contemporaries now in the Regular Service, with equal opportunities for promotion and assignment.

Adm. Nimitz to U. S.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief of the Pacific, will soon return to the United States for a brief visit and conferences, Secretary of Navy James Forrestal announced this week.

In response to invitations from local civic organizations, Admiral Nimitz will be available for celebrations in San Francisco on 2 October, Washington, D. C. on 5 October, New York City on 9 October, and his home state of Texas on 12 October. In Texas, he will visit Dallas during the day of 12 October, and Austin in the evening. The urgency of the demobilization, both of personnel and of material in the Pacific, the Secretary said, prevents Admiral Nimitz, from remaining in the United States for any engagements beyond these four.

"The Navy Department and Admiral Nimitz, as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet," the Secretary said, "are grateful to the many cities which have sought to have him visit them so they might pay tribute through him to the fighting men of the Navy. The Navy Department regrets that the urgency of its demobilization task prevents fulfillment of these requests."

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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

"Fleet-Service" Shore Establishments

The Navy has announced plans for placing its "fleet-service" shore establishments under more comprehensive military and management controls in a move designed to focus even greater attention on economical operation and to organize the shore establishment for the most effective service to the peace-time fleet.

In an order to all ships and stations, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal has outlined a two-point plan of organization which will become effective on or before 1 December 1945, at nine Navy Yards and the two U. S. Naval Drydocks. This plan provides:

1. That the shipbuilding and repair activities of each of the nine Navy Yards and two Naval Drydocks will be integrated under a compact organization to be designated a "U. S. Naval Shipyard." Each shipyard will be commanded by a regular naval officer specifically trained in naval construction or marine engineering, and widely experienced in the management of such naval activities. The shipyards will be under the general management of the Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

2. In each locality, the shipyard, plus other activities formerly in or adjacent to Navy Yards, such as hospitals, supply depots, ammunition depots, prisons, receiving stations, etc., will be grouped under an overall organization to be known as the "U. S. Naval Base," whose mission will be to furnish supplies, personnel and industrial services to the fleets and seagoing forces. The Naval Base will be under the military command of a line officer designated "Commandant of the Naval Base," who will in turn be responsible to the Commandant of the Naval District in which the base is located.

Secretary Forrestal in directing these changes emphasized that the move is not a criticism of the performance of the Navy Yards and other fleet-service shore stations during the war, since "their technical performance, the quantity and quality of the work they have produced, and their meeting of completion dates has been outstanding." He pointed out, however, that "in effecting improvements in the Navy's efficiency ashore, first attention should be directed toward our large shipbuilding and repair establishments, since they are the Navy's largest industrial enterprises."

The plan of organization which has been determined is the result of intensive study by officials of the Navy, who were greatly assisted by the criticism and advice of the Mead Committee of the Senate, the Johnson Subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee and by prominent private industrialists. The development of the new pattern of operation involved the review of many plans and proposals advanced during the past 75 years and incorporates the invaluable lessons learned during World War II in serving the needs of the world's largest naval force.



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Marine Corps Retirements

Maj. Gen. Charles F. B. Price, USMC, will retire 1 Oct., having reached the statutory age.

Other retirements, effective the same date, all for physical disability, are the following officers:

Col. John R. Henley, USMC, Ret.
Maj. John J. Delahanty, USMCR.
Capt. Carlos E. Bearden, USMCR.
Capt. Jack Ewbank, USMCR.
Capt. Robert S. Keith, USMCR.
Capt. George D. Krueger, USMCR.
Capt. Richard V. Lusby, USMCR.
Capt. Ralph P. Mayfield, USMCR.
Capt. James R. Miller, USMCR.
Capt. Robert A. Smith, USMCR.
1st Lt. Henry J. W. Beckett, USMCR.
1st Lt. Archie M. Briggs, USMCR.
1st Lt. Leonard R. Crane, USMCR.
1st Lt. Thomas H. North, Jr., USMCR.
1st Lt. Carlton B. Greider, USMCR.
1st Lt. John E. O'Neill, USMCR.
1st Lt. Robert V. Simpson, USMCR.
2nd Lt. Samuel D. Harwell, USMCR.
2nd Lt. Dorsey V. Jones, Jr., USMCR.
Commissioned WO Edward Myrel, USMC
WO Walter J. Shipman, USMCR.

Asst. Secretary Reports

In a detailed report on Naval Aviation in the Pacific War, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air Sullivan, this week declared that there is no certainty that the world will not some day be confronted with another world conflict.

"To say there is no chance of it, to allow the ringing of the peace bells to deafen us once more to the realities of tomorrow," Mr. Sullivan said, "would be foolish in the extreme. An ostrich with his head in the sand succeeds only in getting his tail shot off."

The Assistant Secretary for Air said that America has now become a leader in world affairs. For a while, he said, until the people of the world finally realize that they aren't going to have another war because they don't dare to, armed force will have to be maintained by America.

Navy Day Observance

A total of 375 ships of the United States Navy will be assigned to ports on the Atlantic Coast, Gulf of Mexico and inland points throughout the East and Middle West for Navy Day observances on 27 October, the Navy Department announced this week.

After careful study and consideration of all factors, the Department said, ships have been assigned as far as practicable to geographic areas for which they were named.

Foreign Decorations

The Navy Department this week requested that all personnel receiving decorations from a foreign Government report the full circumstances of the award immediately upon acceptance of the decoration.

It is known, the Department stated, that awards have been made to Naval personnel for which no reports have been received. Reports must contain the name of the award, degree if any, country making the award and the approximate date of presentation.

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Seventh Fleet Replaces Asiatic

The United States 7th Fleet, with 70 to 80 thousand personnel will soon take over the functions of the old United States Asiatic Fleet, maintaining headquarters of Shanghai, with two flanks of the China coast north and south, according to reports from Chungking.

According to Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid orders already have been issued to establish his Seventh Fleet headquarters "afloat." It is understood that the action left open the possibility that the United States Navy installations and administration on the China mainland would come under a new organization with close ties with the Army's China theatre headquarters, as long as those headquarters exist.

Navy shore activities in China during the war were carried on by a Navy group in China commanded by Rear Admiral Miles. This group, which gathered intelligence and conducted guerrilla activities behind the lines in cooperation with Navy-trained Chinese units, was technically under the command of Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, theater commander, but in practice Admiral Miles operated with a considerable degree of autonomy.

According to Admiral Kinkaid, the Seventh Fleet will continue to use its own name, while taking over the functions of the old Asiatic Fleet. Rear Adm. C. T. Joy has already been appointed to command the Yangtze Patrol, with headquarters in Shanghai, and Rear Adm. F. S. Low has been named to command the northern section. The commander of the other section has not been appointed yet.

The Seventh Fleet now consists of an aircraft carrier group, battle cruisers, light cruisers and amphibious units, minesweepers, tenders and other vessels. The fleet probably will be reorganized in the future to meet the needs of peace.

The immediate job, however, will be to coordinate with the China theater forces, bring in supplies, shift troops and bring in troops. In addition the fleet will be active in clearing harbors.

Seventh Fleet minesweepers are still active in clearing Japanese and American mines dropped by plane into the Yangtze River, but Admiral Kinkaid states that Shanghai ports are open now so far as navigation is concerned.

Lt. Col. Devereaux Honored

Lt. Col. James Patrick Devereaux, USMC, on 27 September, was presented with the Navy Cross by Under Secretary of Navy Gates. The medal was presented to Colonel Devereaux on behalf of the late Secretary of Navy Frank Knox and the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was awarded 18 March 1942 and held at Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, for presentation.

The citation, one of the briefest on record for the Navy Cross, states: "For distinguished and heroic conduct in the line of his profession in the defense of Wake Island, 7 to 22 Dec. 1941."

Industrial Engineering Course

A short course in Industrial Engineering and other phases of management engineering will be given at NAS Alameda, starting about 1 Dec. 1945, the Navy Department announced this week.

A small number of officers who have had considerable experience in this field in private industry, whether in aeronautical or other manufacturing lines, will be trained for Staff Assistant to the A & R officer at major air stations.

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Built 31,949 Vessels

One-third of the total vessels added to the world's largest Navy during the war were launched from the prairies and cornfields of the Midwest, where fresh water shipbuilders produced a modern miracle of ship construction hundreds of miles from the sea.

This inland-built fleet of 31,949 vessels was constructed to a large degree in shipyards hurriedly converted from cornfields, meadows and swamps of the western Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi areas. Displacing more than a million tons, it went down to the sea via the Mississippi and St. Lawrence waterways.

The decision to build ocean-going ships in the Midwest was made because established coastal yards were overcrowded and because of the untapped labor market in the central western states.

Most of the thousands of men and women workers recruited to construct the inland armada had never previously seen an ocean-going vessel, and some of the companies converted to shipbuilding had never previously constructed any type of ship or boat. Included in the latter group was the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, which produced escort ships and landing craft.

Highest praise for the inland ship-builders, who earned many "E" awards by clearing numerous obstacles to deliver their products either on time or ahead of schedule, was voiced by Vice Admiral E. L. Cochrane, USN, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ships in Washington.

"Midwest ingenuity, excellence in production and outstanding cooperation between officials of the converted shipyards and thousands of previously unskilled workers made possible the unprecedented Navy shipbuilding program in the upper Mississippi and western Great Lakes areas," Vice Admiral Cochrane declared.

Col. Childs on China Staff

Hq. Services of Supply, Kunming, China—Col. John W. Childs has been named Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, on the staff of Maj. Gen. H. S. Aurand, commanding general of Services of Supply, China Theater.

Naval Aviation Payments

Concerning lump-sum payments under the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942 the Comptroller General this week ruled:

The lump sum of \$500 for each year of active service authorized by section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942, as amended, may be paid on a prorated basis in the case of a naval aviation reserve officer who was killed in line of duty before completing one year's active service. Compare 24 Comp. Gen. 560.

The release—other than at his own request or as a result of disciplinary action—of a Naval Reserve officer from active duty as an officer commissioned pursuant to the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942, although he was immediately transferred to a different classification and thereupon ordered to active duty, constituted a "release from active duty" as contemplated by section 12 of the act, entitling him to payment of the lump sum provided by said section.

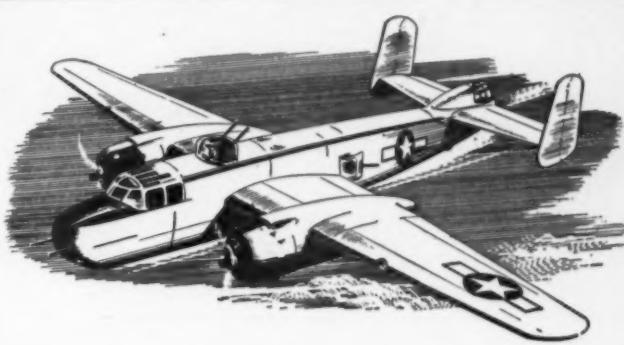
Officers whose commissions in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve pursuant to the provisions of the Naval Aviation Reserve Act of 1939 or the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942 are terminated so that they might accept commissions in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps under the provisions of section 2 of the Naval Aviation Personnel Act of 1940 are not entitled to the lump-sum payment authorized by section 12 of the 1942 act for aviation reserve officers upon release from active duty.

Adm. Kincaid In Chungking

Chungking, (CNS) — Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, Commander of the U. S. Seventh Fleet, arrived in Chungking, 24 Sept. by plane from Shanghai.

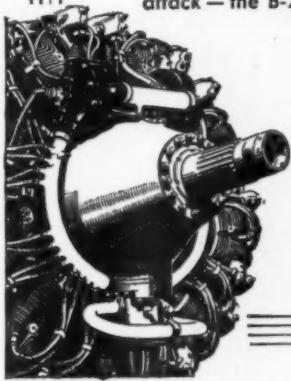
At the airfield Admiral Kincaid was met by General Shang Chen, Director of the Department of Military Affairs, representing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, representing Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, Mayor Ho Yau-tsu, General Stratemeyer, Acting Commander of the U. S. Forces in China, and the American Charge d'Affaires.

From the airfield Admiral Kincaid drove to the Generalissimo's official residence and was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang. Archbishop Spellman was also a guest of honor at the dinner. Over fifty high ranking Chinese and American officers and diplomats were present at the dinner.

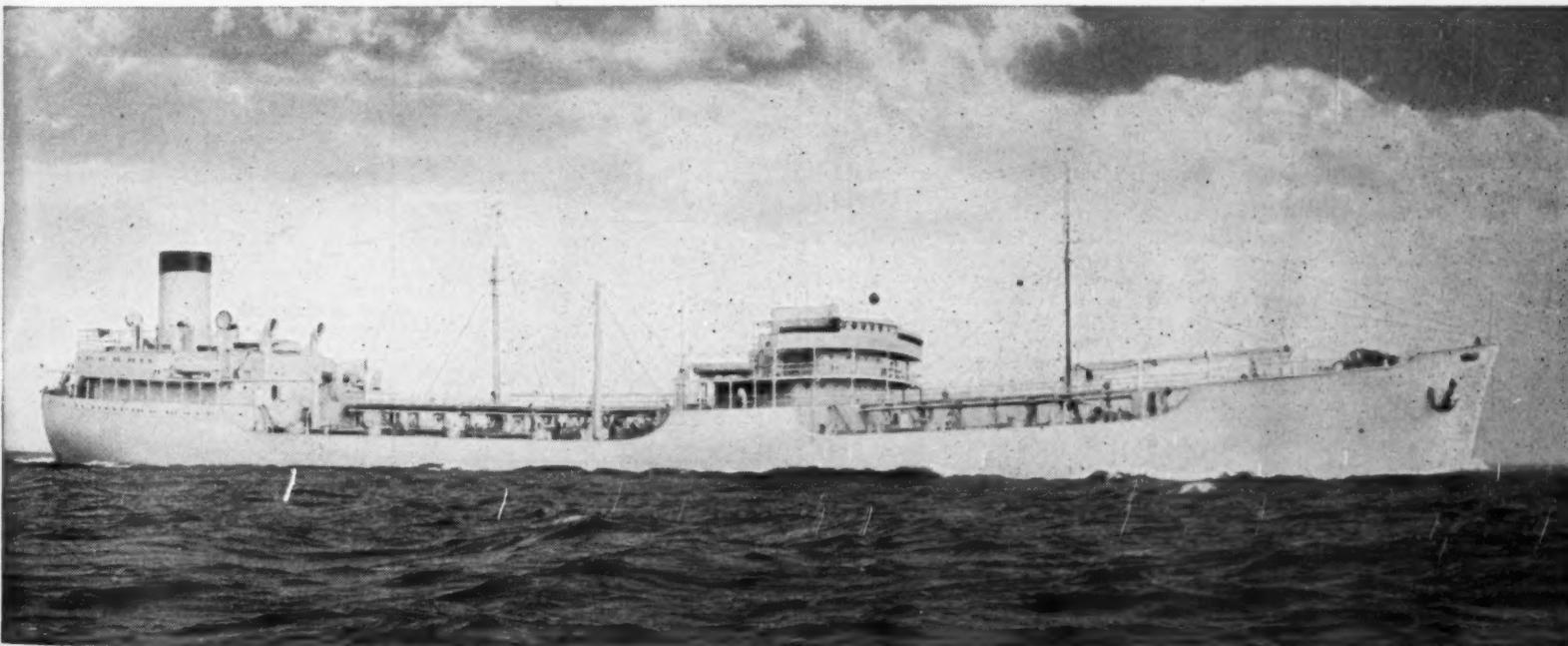


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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, *The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.*"—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1945

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Maintenance in accordance with professional studies of our national needs and international commitments, of Regular Establishments organized and trained to utilize and employ materials of war developed by continuing scientific research, and backed by Industry and Labor kept intimately familiar with their manufacture.
2. Reconstruction of National Guard and Reserve components federally aided and encouraged to maximum efficiency, and effectively coordinated with the Regular Services, and universal military training.
3. Increase in active and retired pay and allowances to meet rising costs so as to enable maintenance of American standards of living, and protection of such pay from reduction through income taxes.
4. Institution of orderly promotion systems in the Regular Establishments with recognition of war service and war ranks, to prevent future stagnation, and to insure the maintenance of high professional standards.
5. Continuation and expansion of service schools, including the Army and Navy Staff College, attendance of which shall be open to National Guard and Reserve officers.
6. Suitable rank and retirement benefits for former enlisted personnel who served as war officers.
7. Grant of war rights and benefits to those who elect to remain in the Services.
8. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows and dependents a living income.
9. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.
10. Maintenance of stock piles of strategic materials.

A enthusiastic, and we hope it will express by deed, a grateful nation, will welcome A Fleet Admiral Chester A. Nimitz upon his permanent return to the United States next week. Assigned to command our battered Fleet and its components, surface, underwater and air, immediately after the perfidious Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, he faced problems terrifying in character and magnitude. There was the necessity of restoring the morale of the personnel, of defending the vital strategic Hawaiian base and of salvaging our sunken ships. Equally necessary were the prevention of Japanese seizure of the Aleutian chain, of Japanese attacks upon the United States, of destruction of the Panama Canal, important channel for our reenforcement, and the preservation of our communications with Australia, even at that time visioned as a base for the recovery of the Philippines and the defeat of Japan. Then from the strategy of the defensive which these problems involved, there were the preparation for, and execution of, measures for the counter-offensive, and finally those for the inauguration and the conduct of the offensive. All of the operations covering the vast Pacific area, required establishment of efficient and simple organization, the training and indoctrination of inexperienced officers and men, intense planning based upon wise strategy, accurate application of the science of logistics, and full coordination with our Armies. The surrender of Japan demonstrates the manner in which all these matters were carried on in accordance with sound principles of the art of war. We know Admiral Nimitz will come home to find his people grateful for and proud of his achievements, that their gratitude and pride will be expressed to him by the President, who will pin upon his breast an Oak Leaf Cluster for his DSM and later offer him the office of Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet in succession of his distinguished retiring superior and friend, Fleet Admiral King, and by the Congress which will receive him in Joint Session. But these tokens of regard and gratitude, appreciated as they will be by him, will not, and cannot, in our judgment, serve to provide the recognition demanded by three years and nine months of concentrated and unremitting labor and skillful command directed to the one end of saving the country and winning victory. Our Republic cannot express its appreciation in the manner England always has done in the cases of its great sailors, and particularly Nelson, but we submit that the President underscore the occasion by sending a special message to Congress as, or just before, it meets in Joint Session, that the two Houses immediately adopt a resolution declaring the country's gratitude for what this imaginative and constructive leader has done, and that the resolution be presented to him as he appears on the rostrum. Such action by them would be distinctive, and we believe would appeal to the popular demand for outstanding recognition of the incomparable services rendered by this modest, unassuming and resourceful American.

EMBODIED in the Voluntary Enlistment bill, which the Senate passed this week and returned to the House for concurrence or reference to conference, are broad steps toward the attainment of Objective Seven in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's priority list. The bill will give to those Service men who decide to remain in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard the same mustering out pay as they would have received had they decided to return to civil life. Without this provision, those military and naval men who elect to make the Services their career would be deprived of such pay. The measure also extends provisions of the GI bill of rights to the end of the first enlistment contracted after the enactment of the measure, regardless of the official termination of the war. Other beneficial features of the new bill include the setting up of a 20-year retirement provision for the enlisted personnel of the Army, the assurance of reenlistment furloughs with pay and travel expenses, the computation of enlistment allowances on the basis of all prior Federal service, and the continuation of the free postage privilege. However, there yet remains much to be done to provide properly for the personnel of the Armed Forces. The pay scales, commissioned, retired, and enlisted, should be adjusted upward in accordance with the increasing costs and the higher salaries which industry and business are fixing. Pension rates must be increased so that Service personnel will not be constantly worried about the future welfare of their dependents. Retired pay, particularly, should either be substantially increased to make up for the additional tax burden they must carry over that imposed on active personnel, or substantial tax exemptions must be granted. The present bill, which has the endorsement of the War and Navy Departments and the backing of President Truman, is a good start, but we urge that the House or the conferees broaden it so that there be more complete justice to the members of the Regular Establishment and that the objective of the measure—to make the Services more attractive to volunteers—be accomplished.

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Ch. 4030

Service Humor

Girl: "Sorry, I never go out with perfect strangers."

Sailor: "Oh, that's all right, I'm not perfect."

—Skyscrapers.

Lesson No. 1

Dear Ma: I joined the Navy because I admired the way the ships were kept so clean and tidy. This week I learned who keeps them so clean and tidy. With love, Junior.

—Ft. Warren Sentinel.

Fun's The Stuff

A woman went into a meat market and ordered 25 pounds of hamburger, 14 pounds of steak, a heavy rib roast and some stew meat. They were prepared for her.

"Send it all out to my house," she said. "I'm sorry," the butcher replied, "but we have no delivery service."

"Don't be silly," the woman scoffed, "there's your delivery wagon out front."

"Yes, madam," the butcher replied, "but you just bought the horse."

—Ft. Ord Panorama.

Little Corporal

The Russians were closing tightly around Hitler's last ditch headquarters in Berlin. A Nazi general reported:

"Fuehrer, the enemy is all around us. We have lost contact with our other units. Our food and ammunition are exhausted. What shall we do?"

Adolf threw up his hands in impatience. "Why do you come to me with everything?" he shouted. "After all, I'm only a corporal."

—Fifth Service News.

Two In One

Why not cross a homing pigeon with a woodpecker? You'd have a bird that not only delivers the message, but also knocks on the door.

—Jungle Mudder.

Try Again

He: "The bank has returned your check."

She: "Isn't that just wonderful! What shall we buy with it this time?"

—Sourdough Sentinel.

Specialist

She: What do you do in the Army?

He: I'm a bone specialist.

She: Oh. You set 'em.

He: No. I roll 'em.

—TAC.

Let George Do It

A tramp knocked on the door of an English inn named "George and the Dragon." The landlady opened the door and the tramp asked:

"Can you spare a poor man a bite to eat?"

"NO!" And she slammed the door.

After a few minutes, the tramp again knocked at the door, and when the landlady reappeared, he asked:

"Now could I have a few words with George?"

—Kearns Post Review.

Too Slow

Defense Plant Foreman—"Now, then, hurry up!"

Worker—"All right, boss. But Rome wasn't built in a day."

D. P. Foreman — "Maybe not. But I wasn't foreman on that job."

—Armored News.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

C.P.O.—A bill has been introduced in the Congress which would honor, for longevity pay purposes, all inactive National Guard service regardless of the individual's age when the service was performed.

J.P.S. and E.G.—Information pertaining to the appointment of AUS officers in the Regular Army is contained in War Department Circular 243 dated 10 August 1945. In this connection the War Department has requested congressional authority to commission a limited number of such officers, experimentally, in the Regular Army and a bill for that purpose has been passed by the Senate and now awaits House action.

U.S.C.—The retired pay of a technical sergeant with 20 years' service is \$111.15 a month.

H. B. B.—A victory medal for World War II veterans has not been announced.

C. C. C.—Noncommissioned officers and privates first class are appointed and reduced under the provisions of A. R. 615-5. They may also be reduced by court-martial.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

More than 1,100 Eighth Air Force heavy bombers attacked industrial targets at Cologne, a synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshafen, a tank factory at Kassel, an ordnance depot at Mainz and key rail yards along the Rhine.

10 Years Ago

Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Reed entertained Friday night at a dinner given at their quarters in the Naval Base (Norfolk) in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Keating, who left the following day for Portsmouth, N. H., where Comdr. Keating has been ordered for duty in the Navy Yard.

25 Years Ago

Maj. J. C. Moore, USA, Signal Corps, training section, Washington, D. C., returned 22 Sept. from a three weeks' visit with his wife and family in Toronto, Canada.

50 Years Ago

The bicycle in the next war between civilized powers will demonstrate that a new feature has been added to the already complex array that constitutes the modern army. Its sphere, at least in its early military stages, will be that occupied by the Uhlan in the war of 1870. The cyclist, in the early stage of operations, will act as an impenetrable advance cloud or screen, pushing far ahead into the enemy's theater of operations, making his power felt long before the armies have a chance to come together.

80 Years Ago

An interesting series of experiments was tried for the purpose of testing a newly-invented process for rendering gunpowder non-explosive. The method consists of mingling the explosive gunpowder with a certain proportion of a non-explosive powder of a much greater degree of fineness so that each grain of gunpowder is surrounded and isolated from its fellows by a non-combustible wall, through which no fire can penetrate.

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WAR DEPT. & ARMY

Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson.
Assistant Secretary of War—John J. McCloy.
Assistant Secretary of War, Air—Robert A. Lovett.
Chief of Staff—General of the Army George C. Marshall.
Deputy Chief of Staff—General Thomas T. Handy.
Commanding General, Army Air Forces—General of the Army Henry H. Arnold.
Deputy Commander AAF, and Chief of Air Staff—Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker.
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces—General Jacob L. Devers.
Commanding General, Army Service Forces—Gen. Breton Somervell.
Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, ASF—Maj. Gen. Leroy Lutes.

THEATER COMMANDERS

Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in Japan—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.
European—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.
Deputy Commander, U. S. Forces—Lt. Gen. Ben Lear.
Pacific Ocean Areas—Lt. Gen. R. C. Richardson, Jr.
U. S. Army Forces, Western Pacific—Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer.
China—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer.
Burma-India—Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler.
Mediterranean—General Joseph T. McNarney (Deputy Allied Commander).
Africa-Middle East—Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Giles.

AREA COMMANDERS

Island Commander, Okinawa—Maj. Gen. Fred C. Wallace.
Bermuda Base Command—Brig. Gen. Alden G. Strong.
South Pacific Base Command—Maj. Gen. Frederick Gilbreath.
Trinidad Base Command—Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bucher.
Caribbean Defense Command and Panama Canal Dept.—Lt. Gen. George H. Brett.
Newfoundland Base Command—Brig. Gen. S. M. Connell.
Antilles Department—Maj. Gen. William M. Grimes.
Eastern Defense Command—Lt. Gen. George W. Grunert.
Western Defense Command—Maj. Gen. Harry C. Pratt.
Army Forces, Iceland—Brig. Gen. Early E. W. Duncan.
Persian Gulf Command—Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth.
Alaskan Department—Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.
Central Pacific Base Command—Maj. Gen. H. T. Burgin.
Iceland Base Command—Brig. Gen. Martinus Stenseth.

ARMY COMMANDERS

First Army—General Courtney H. Hodges.
Third Army—General George S. Patton, Jr.
Fourth Army—Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.
Fifth Army—Lt. Gen. Lucian Truscott, Jr.
Sixth Army—General Walter Krueger.
Seventh Army—Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes.
Eighth Army—Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger.
Ninth Army—Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson.
Tenth Army—General Joseph W. Stilwell.
Fifteenth Army—Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow.

CORPS COMMANDERS

I Corps—Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift.
II Corps—
III Corps—Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet.
IV Corps—Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger.
V Corps—Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner.
VI Corps—Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress.
VII Corps—Lt. Gen. Joseph L. Collins.
VIII Corps—Maj. Gen. Ira Wyche.
X Corps—Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Silbert.
XI Corps—Lt. Gen. Charles P. Hall.
XII Corps—
XIII Corps—Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr.
XIV Corps—Lt. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold.
XV Corps—Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson.
XVI Corps—Maj. Gen. John B. Anderson.
XVIII Airborne Corps—Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway.
XIX Corps—Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McLain.
XX Corps—Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig.
XXI Corps—Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn.
XXII Corps—Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon.
XXIII Corps—Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey.
XXIV Corps—Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge.

DIVISION COMMANDERS

America—Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold.
1st Cav.—Maj. Gen. William C. Chase.
1st Armored—Maj. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard.
1st Inf.—Brig. Gen. Clift Andrus.
2nd Inf.—Brig. Gen. William K. Harrison.
2nd Armored—Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White.
3rd Inf.—Maj. Gen. William R. Schmidt.
3rd Armored—Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of war)

Army and Navy Journal

September 29, 1945

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Royal E. Ingerson.

Duty with Comdr. Naval Forces, Germany—Vice Adm. Robert L. Ghormley.

Comdr. North Pacific Force, North Pacific Area, and Alaska Sea Frontier—Vice Adm. Frank J. Fletcher.

Deputy Cinclpac and Pacific Ocean Areas—Vice Adm. John H. Newton.

Commander Marianas—Vice Adm. George D. Murray.

Comdr. N. W. African Waters—Vice Adm. William A. Glassford.

Comdr. of First Carrier Task Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Frederick C. Sherman.

Comdr. Fleet Air, West Coast—Vice Adm. John H. Hoover.

Comdr. Air Force, Atlantic—Vice Adm. P. N. L. Bellinger.

Comdr. Submarines, Pacific—Vice Adm. Charles A. Lockwood.

Comdr. South Pacific Force and Area—Vice Adm. W. L. Calhoun.

Comdr. Eastern Sea Frontier—Vice Adm. Herbert F. Leary.

Comdr. Philippine Sea Frontier—Vice Adm. James R. Kauffman.

Comdr. Hawaiian Sea Frontier and 14th Naval Dist.—Vice Adm. Sherwood A. Taffinder.

Comdr. Amphibious Forces, Pacific—Admiral Richmond K. Turner.

Comdr. Second Task Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. John H. Towers.

Comdr. Caribbean Sea Frontier and Commandant of 10th Naval District—Vice Adm. William R. Munroe.

Comdr. of an Amphibious Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Theodore S. Wilkinson.

Comdr. Battleship Squadron One, Pacific—Vice Adm. Jesse R. Oldendorf.

Comdr. of an Amphibious Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey.

Comdr. Service Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. William W. Smith.

Comdr. Panama Sea Frontier and Comdt. 15th Naval District—Rear Adm. John R. Bearall.

Comdr. Gulf Sea Frontier and Commandant of 7th Naval District—Vice Adm. Walter S. Anderson.

Comdr. of a Battleship Division, Pacific—Rear Adm. John F. Shafroth, Jr.

Comdr. of an Amphibious Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Harry W. Hill.

Comdr. of an Amphibious Group, Pacific—Rear Adm. Richard L. Conolly.

Comdr. of an Amphibious Group, Pacific Fleet—Rear Adm. Ralph O. Davis.



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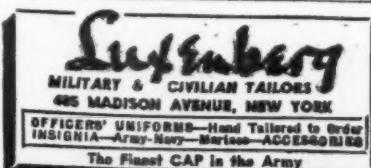
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AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION**
San Antonio, Texas



War Dept. & Army

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Fifth—Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead.
 Sixth—Maj. Gen. William O. Butler.
 Seventh—Brig. Gen. Thomas White.
 Eighth—Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle.
 Ninth—Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg.
 Tenth—Brig. Gen. Albert J. Hegenerger.
 Eleventh—Maj. Gen. John B. Brooks.
 Twelfth—Maj. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw.
 Thirteenth—
 Fourteenth—Maj. Gen. Charles B. Stone, III.
 Fifteenth—
 Twentieth—Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining.

SERVICE COMMANDS

First—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles.
 Second—Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry.
 Third—Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes.
 Fourth—Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks.
 Fifth—Maj. Gen. James L. Collins.
 Sixth—Maj. Gen. David M. McCoach, Jr.
 Seventh—Brig. Gen. Paul X. English.
 Eighth—Lt. Gen. Walton Walker.
 Ninth—Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd.

Note—While the foregoing list has been corrected to date, constant changes are in progress as redeployment is carried out.

Navy Dept. & Fleet
(Continued from Preceding Page)

Comdr. of Amphibious Group Pacific—Rear Adm. Lawrence F. Reifsnyder.
 Dir. Central Div. CNO, Pacific—Rear Adm. John L. McCrea.
 Comdr. of a Carrier Division, Pacific—Rear Adm. Arthur W. Radford.
 Comdr. of a Carrier Division — Rear Adm. Thomas L. Sprague.
 Cmdr. Fleet Operational Training Command, Atlantic—Rear Adm. Carlton F. Bryant.
 Comdr. Fleet Operational Training Command, Pacific—Rear Adm. James L. Holloway.
 Comdr. of Cruiser Division, Pacific — Rear Adm. Jerauld Wright.
 Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. C. A. F. Sprague.
 Commander Cruiser Division, Pacific—Rear Adm. Francis C. Denebink.

DISTRICT COMMANDERS

1st N. D.—Rear Adm. Felix X. Gygax.
 2nd N. D.—Rear Adm. Munroe Kelly.
 4th N. D.—Rear Adm. Milo F. Draemel.
 5th N. D.—Rear Adm. Walden L. Ainsworth.
 6th N. D.—Rear Adm. Julius James.
 7th S. D.—Vice Adm. Walter S. Anderson.
 8th N. D.—Rear Adm. A. C. Bennett.
 9th N. D.—Vice Adm. Arthur S. Carpender.
 10th N. D.—Vice Adm. Robert C. Giffen.
 11th N. D.—Rear Adm. Wilhem Lee Friedell.
 12th N. D.—Rear Adm. Carleton H. Wright.
 13th N. D.—Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs.
 14th N. D.—Rear Adm. Sherwood A. Taftdiner.
 15th N. D.—Rear Adm. John R. Beardall.
 17th N. D.—Rear Adm. Ralph F. Wood.

MARINE CORPS COMMANDERS

Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific—Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger.
 Commanding General, Supply Section, FMF Pacific—Brig. Gen. Merritt A. Edson.
 Commanding General, 5th Amphibious Corps —Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt.
 Commanding General, Aircraft FMF, Pacific —Maj. Gen. James T. Moore.
 Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific—Maj. Gen. Julian Smith.
 Guam Commandant—Maj. Gen. Henry Larsen.
 1st Division—Maj. Gen. P. A. del Valle.
 2nd Division—Maj. Gen. Leroy T. Hunt.
 3rd Division—Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine.
 4th Division—Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates.
 5th Division—Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Bourke.
 6th Division—Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd.
 Commandant, San Diego Training Station—Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith.
 Commanding Gen., 3rd Amphibious Corps—Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey.

Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, wounded, missing and liberated prisoners of war issued this week by the War Department.

In all cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

FO N. A. Guilmette 2nd Lt. F. G. Abbott
 2nd Lt. F. E. Hengesbach, III 2nd Lt. J. A. Reddick
 1st Lt. R. L. Anderson 2nd Lt. K. H. Johnson
 2nd Lt. W. P. Anderson 1st Lt. S. L. Morley
 2nd Lt. D. E. Petersen 2nd Lt. W. L. Fagan
 2nd Lt. H. R. Armstrong 2nd Lt. W. R. Blakeman
 FO W. F. Brooks 2nd Lt. J. G. Cunningham
 2nd Lt. E. W. Spedding 1st Lt. C. N. Armstrong
 1st Lt. J. Noske, Jr. 2nd Lt. B. H. Hulsh

DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

1st Lt. C. C. Jerome 1st Lt. C. S. Warren
 1st Lt. K. C. Manle 2nd Lt. H. C. Kempfer
 1st Lt. L. M. Sill Lt. Col. F. D. McGee
 2nd Lt. F. A. Harrington 1st Lt. G. W. Bowles

WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS

Capt. M. R. Wardall MISSING—PACIFIC REGIONS
 2nd Lt. C. A. Marvin 2nd Lt. H. C. Kempfer
 1st Lt. E. L. Eliason, FO J. B. Hill Jr.

LIBERATED PRISONERS—JAPAN
 2nd Lt. F. A. Forni Capt. G. B. Greenman

Capt. A. L. Fitzsimmons 1st Lt. J. H. McCahon
 1st Lt. D. W. Jopling Col. O. De Carre
 2nd Lt. E. Junker, Jr. Maj. G. B. Gross
 Capt. S. J. Clayman Capt. L. H. Holmes
 Maj. J. Curtiss, Jr. 1st Lt. R. E. Presender
 Capt. V. A. Gaudiani Capt. R. R. Derrick
 Capt. H. V. Keschner Col. D. B. Hilton
 Col. S. A. Hamilton 2nd Lt. O. J. Baggett
 Maj. E. C. Jacobs Capt. J. D. Richardson
 Maj. E. R. Mason 1st Lt. K. Madill
 Maj. F. E. Fellows 2nd Lt. L. A. Coleman
 Col. D. B. Hilton 2nd Lt. S. H. Crosby
 Capt. J. K. Keeley 1st Lt. T. F. Griffin
 1st Lt. T. F. Griffin, Jr. Capt. A. J. Bethard
 1st Lt. W. A. Langholz
 2nd Lt. A. L. Hankin Capt. H. J. Harding
 Maj. H. J. Harding Maj. K. H. Houghton
 1st Lt. L. K. Jensen 1st Lt. A. O. Holmes
 Brig. Gen. L. R. Stevens Capt. P. H. Krauss
 Capt. R. P. Fulmer 2nd Lt. R. P. Jones, Jr.
 Capt. G. B. Moore 1st Lt. R. L. Duckwall
 Capt. A. W. Braun Capt. W. D. North
 Capt. H. G. Bull Capt. S. M. Maupin
 Capt. R. G. Davey Capt. A. M. George
 1st Lt. W. McFerren 1st Lt. M. S. Watkins
 Maj. A. L. Irons Capt. E. P. Brady, Jr.
 WOJG L. R. Lillegreen 2nd Lt. R. F. Marshall
 Capt. J. H. Browne 1st Lt. C. L. Steel
 1st Lt. C. G. Lebrun 2nd Lt. P. A. Trump
 Capt. D. M. Kirk 1st Lt. L. Roche, Jr.
 Maj. F. H. Richardson, Jr. Maj. A. Abraham
 Capt. A. W. Erickson Maj. C. G. Jackson
 1st Lt. M. I. Pizer Capt. W. N. Donovan
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 Maj. W. C. Berry Capt. A. N. Brown
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 Lt. Col. E. T. Halstead 2nd Lt. W. L. McDaniel
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 Col. P. T. Fry 2nd Lt. F. M. Bryant
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 2nd Lt. J. R. Manella Maj. H. P. Housner, Jr.
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 Capt. L. C. Brooks Capt. L. E. Miller
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 Capt. F. E. Whittenburg Capt. J. S. Byrne
 1st Lt. J. M. Wright 1st Lt. W. F. Heinrich
 Capt. R. E. Conn, Jr. Capt. R. E. Conn, Jr.
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 1st Lt. V. E. Clarke 1st Lt. E. L. Curran
 Col. A. L. Crews 2nd Lt. J. R. Kondrasiewicz
 2nd Lt. J. R. Curran 1st Lt. G. H. Scott
 Col. D. P. Murphy Capt. G. J. Anlof, Jr.
 Capt. J. F. Barker 2nd Lt. F. J. Barker
 2nd Lt. H. E. Finley 2nd Lt. W. J. Fossey
 2nd Lt. C. J. Mercer, Jr. 2nd Lt. C. J. Mercer, Jr.
 FO R. E. Ring

Sea Service Casualties

SAFE
 U. S. Navy
 +Capt. G. J. Millin †Capt. R. G. Davis
 +Lt. J. L. Wagner †Lt. J. R. Davis
 *Lt. (jg) C. L. Pre- †Lt. W. L. Strange
 ston †Capt. W. H. Wiltendick
 †Lt. (jg) H. J. Flanagan

U. S. Naval Reserve

*Lt. T. C. Durkin †Lt. (jg) J. D. Brown
 †Lt. J. G. Costigan †Fns. H. H. Whitted
 *Lt. (jg) W. T. Ross, †Lt. A. W. Howe, III
 Jr. †Lt. (jg) L. M. Pasley
 *Lt. (jg) S. D. McGurk †Lt. J. B. Rainey, Jr.
 †Lt. (jg) J. C. Dunn †Fns. W. D. Schultz
 *Lt. R. E. Stephens †Fns. J. B. Stivers
 *Lt. (jg) C. M. Bransfield †Fns. W. A. Quinn
 †Fns. H. L. Law

U. S. Marine Corps

Col. W. W. Ashurst *1st Lt. E. H. Stanffer
 Lt. Col. D. Spieker †1st Lt. R. F. Jenkins, Jr.
 †Capt. M. T. Starr †Capt. W. F. Prickett
 †Maj. J. P. S. Deverenx †WO K. L. Shaw
 †Maj. P. A. Putnam †1st Lt. S. F. Jenkins
 †WO J. J. Reardon †Capt. R. D. Godbold
 †Capt. W. N. Flory †Capt. H. L. Davis
 †1st Lt. J. V. Lyon †Maj. R. H. Ridgely, Jr.
 †Lt. Col. W. K. McNulty †Capt. H. C. Frentier
 †Fns. R. T. Sparks †Capt. F. C. Tharin
 †Capt. C. S. Todd †Capt. W. McC. Platt
 †Lt. Col. C. T. Beecher †Maj. L. A. Brown
 †2nd Lt. F. E. Gal- †Maj. F. P. Pyzik
 lagher, Jr. †Capt. R. D. Weber

U. S. Marine Corps
 †Capt. M. A. Marks †2nd Lt. D. D. Klie-
 †2nd Lt. H. G. Webb wer

DEAD
U. S. Navy

*Comdr. E. C. Buerkle *Lt. W. C. Shaffer, Jr.
 Comdr. B. M. Olsen *Lt. A. B. Yeates, Jr.
 Lt. P. E. McGlohon *Ens. W. T. Hoge
 U. S. Naval Reserve
 *Lt. H. W. Moore, Jr. *Lt. (jg) F. P. Carrington
 *Lt. J. F. Mooney, Jr. *Lt. (jg) B. C. Hubbard, Jr.
 *Lt. (jg) J. M. Mathes, *Ens. C. L. Cassell
 *Lt. (jg) J. D. Ryan, Jr. *Lt. T. R. Clark, Jr.
 *Lt. (jg) J. D. McLaughlin *Lt. (jg) D. P. Connelly
 *Lt. (jg) W. C. Halenbergs *Lt. (jg) S. Blustein
 *Ens. C. O. Lynch *Ens. J. M. Hamley
 *Ens. M. F. Demasters
 Ens. W. M. Gibbs
 *Lt. A. C. Hudson *Lt. J. P. Hayward
 *Ens. H. S. Dowd, III *Ens. R. K. Elmar
 *Ens. P. T. Hughes *Ens. J. P. Madsen, Jr.
 *Lt. (jg) J. K. Pavlis *Ens. J. L. Blackburn
 U. S. Marine Corps
 *Capt. E. LeR. Parke
 U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
 2nd Lt. L. R. Frahm
 U. S. Naval Reserve
 Lt. R. F. Aranow
 MISSING
U. S. Navy
 Lt. Comdr. J. H. McPherson
 U. S. Naval Reserve
 Lt. L. H. Baylies Lt. (jg) E. G. Pormp
 Ens. J. T. Williams, sky Jr. Lt. (jg) I. H. Witt, Jr.
 Lt. R. O. Zimmerman Ens. J. M. Hamley

* Previously reported missing.
 † Previously reported prisoner.

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

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C. C. King, Inf R. L. Deal, JAGD
 W. R. Kelley, Inf L. F. Greene, TC
 J. P. Blanks, AC E. R. Denny, MC
 J. T. Hopper, AC M. F. Mochau, AGD
 V. H. Bean, MC W. B. Walraven, CM
 J. W. Hazel, JAGD W. B. Cleaves, QMC
 J. H. Reed, Jr., AC J. P. Gooden, AC
 E. M. Burns, QMC R. J. Donnelly, AGD
 R. C. McLaughlin, AC J. G. Hopkins, AC
 Grinnell Martin, AC H. J. Socks, AGD

Maj. to Maj. to Col.

C. D. Donk, AC W. C. Blankinship, AC
 G. E. Barnes, AC Eben Breed, MC
 H. H. Simon, FD C. C. Vorhies, MC
 J. J. Harman, Jr., TC R. W. Moore, AGD
 A. M. Sheard, CWS R. S. Conly, Jr., AUS
 P. A. Just, AC D. G. North, AC
 T. S. Tyler, AC T. S. Banes, AC
 B. D. Whedbee, AGD D. C. Lee, AUS
 M. C. Jenkins, AC J. B. Costello, CW8
 M. L. Singewald, MC P. L. Shallenberger, MC
 A. W. Bowling, Jr., AC I. R. Quay, SC
 AC E. Murray, QMC R. G. McKnew, FD
 J. V. Ulrich, AC M. M. Kennedy, ANC
 J. M. Bogert, FA H. H. Bowe, Jr., AC
 F. F. Senerchia, Jr., MC E. R. Kenealy, AUS
 MC B. Copeland, MC J. E. McShane, TC
 W. J. McCollom, AC H. H. Dillard, DC
 W. S. Magalheas, AC J. T. Timelake, SC
 H. H. Wilson, AC F. H. Lewey, MC
 J. H. Reardon, Inf R. D. Bedinger, AGD
 S. Weintraub, MC J. E. Curtis, AGD
 S. Mirapaul, MC S. F. Brown, FA
 C. K. Mills, MC D. A. Miller, MC
 R. L. Irving, Inf M. O. Tryon, Inf
 C. A. Deiss, QMC Wayne Scott, AC
 D. C. Colony, AUS H. S. Thomas, MC
 J. T. Tierney, Jr., MC G. W. Gilmer, III, AC
 MC AGD N. C. Gresham, Inf
 F. M. Roberts, AC R. E. Decker, AC
 J. S. Jones, Jr., AC W. D. Smart, Cav
 G. F. Koehler, TC N. W. Remley, OD
 S. J. Martin, MC P. E. Smith, Inf
 R. S. Bond, AC R. B. Robertson, Jr., AUS
 C. L. Compers, MC A. E. Lenhart, MC
 L. P. Carlos, AC J. R. Frow, AC
 J. B. Morris, Jr., Inf E. E. Perritt, Cav
 R. B. Hanford, MC R. B. Shapira, OD
 G. J. Linares, AC C. A. Barrett, AC
 F. H. Beaumont, MC A. G. Hagen, OD
 M. A. English, Jr., AC R. C. Elpers, TC
 H. R. Iker, AC J. E. Murphy, QMC
 Charles P. Henderson, JAGD
 DeA. J. McHenry, MC J. R. Arnemann, AGD
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 J. T. Walk, MC C. A. Barrett, AC
 E. A. Wright, Inf R. C. Elpers, TC
 W. E. Gegg, AC C. E. Kline, FD
 Capt. to Maj. H. S. Foster, AC
 W. S. Powell, AC J. R. Arnemann, AGD
 N. B. Nussbaum, AGD R. B. Shapira, OD
 O. H. Swartz, IGD C. A. Barrett, AC
 Posey B. Quesinberry, AGD A. G. Hagen, OD
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 A. D. Lucas, AC C. E. Kline, FD
 J. M. O'Brian, Inf E. J. Murphy, QMC
 R. V. Reid, AC R. M. Fitzmorris, OD
 James Cannon, AC C. N. Harrington, AC
 G. R. Chase, MC T. B. Roll, AC
 J. H. Callahan, AC G. L. Matson, MC
 J. F. Killies, GSC C. J. Colbert, CE
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C. P. Simmons, AGD
W. J. Farrell, QMC
P. R. Nehemkis, Jr., AC
B. Nagler, MC
M. H. Kilbe, MC
A. B. Dannel, AC
K. R. Sommer, OD
R. S. Lesser, AUS
W. V. Murphy, OD
K. H. Garlock, AC
Frank Morell, Jr., CE
J. M. Miller, AC
J. E. Amon, AGD
C. R. Patterson, AC
J. T. Vaughan, AC
J. T. Ferguson, CWS
D. B. Betts, OD
J. J. Grilles, Jr., AC
F. E. Ohl, GSC
C. L. Battle, AC
D. W. Ackerson, CE
J. J. Clarke, OD
J. A. Danahay, JAGD
F. L. Gladstone, Inf
L. K. Cardwell, CAC
C. W. Borg, MC
J. L. Loftis, Jr., AC
J. L. Wall, AC
T. M. Britton, Jr., AC
D. A. Cook, AC
E. B. Kyzar, IGD
F. J. Smolinski, MC
W. H. Corrie, AC
S. R. Szymanski, MC
H. A. Ford, AC
C. F. Sharp, AC
W. B. Broome, Jr., AC
H. E. Willis, AUS
C. W. Sturgeon, AC
H. H. Holcomb, QMC
F. O. Blair, AC
O. F. Pinckert, AC
B. E. Pettitt, Jr., AC
J. C. Butler, AC
J. T. Ivy, AC
G. R. Hudson, AC
R. A. Hill, AC
G. P. Hays, CE
J. E. Boyd, Jr., AC
L. L. Hughes, AC
R. H. Mitchell, AC
N. E. Lewis, AC
L. K. Henry, AGD

M. J. Ireland, AC
J. T. Kelley, AC
G. M. Smith, AC
R. P. Shanahan, QMC
H. H. McKee, Inf
R. R. Spann, TC
G. F. Hanssen, OD
C. F. Krone, AC
R. C. Smith, AC
J. T. Williams, CE
G. G. Goyle, AC
H. A. Diamond, QMC
F. G. Weinmann, Jr., AC
E. A. Boyer, ANC
J. R. Burns, AC
H. L. Levinger, MAC
A. H. Kaye, AC
C. W. Marteney, AUS
J. I. Hook, Jr., Inf
J. C. Hanes, AC
E. M. Morgenstern, IGD
J. C. Carlson, QMC
W. A. Cronin, Inf
J. E. Branch, QMC
Jack Fields, MC
S. J. Berling, AC
R. R. Byington, AC
C. W. Bent, AC
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E. C. Hartmann, ANC
H. W. Burns, AC
W. D. DeArmond, Inf
W. H. Shorter, Jr., CAC
R. Segalini, CAC
H. W. Cogshall, AC
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G. H. Camp, MC
C. L. Ellers, Inf
E. J. Rollins, AGD
H. Stillwell, AC
R. F. MacKenzie, Inf
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E. S. Garrett, AC
E. C. Goodwin, SC
J. W. Lang, Jr., SC
J. T. Massie, SC
G. W. Bailey, Inf
J. M. Leeper, AC
P. F. Craft, AC
J. C. Klein, AC
John M. Cole, Inf

B. Loggins, AC
F. A. Booth, Inf
A. L. Machac, AC
R. Bigelow, OD
G. E. Larsen, Inf
E. R. Jones, AC
W. F. Grinklaw, Inf
L. M. Hunter, MC
E. F. Smith, AC
W. R. Raap, AC
F. C. Graham, AC
K. O. Bearscove, AGD
A. C. Duncan, AC
R. E. Dorsey, QMC
J. E. Fellowes, Inf
W. D. Frick, TC
David Epstein, AC
W. F. Maxwell, DC
G. W. Herrold, MC
J. M. Pfeifer, MC
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L. K. Gustafson, AC
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A. E. Walker, MC
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W. C. Walker, Jr., FD
B. E. Martin, Jr., AC
R. L. Bacon, AC
E. Cundiff, Inf
E. W. Fowlks, MC
V. K. Fisher, AC
W. A. Garrett, AC
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H. L. McMath, AC
T. B. Coffield, QMC
C. O. Moody, MC
S. J. Muirhead, MC

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W. C. Floge, Jr.
A. S. Bullen
C. May
R. T. Bussey
J. E. Cannon
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C. R. Williams
C. J. Beehler
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J. W. Fitzpatrick
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O. M. Lifshutz
E. V. Webb
•E. U. Youngdahl
I. C. Ross
•W. J. Schmedler
•A. L. Swarens
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J. Hodges
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R. S. Nelson
H. L. Patterson
M. Sullivan
L. E. Tee

S. Turner
•R. M. Dean
Irving Ganz
J. E. Davy
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T. R. Poole
G. A. Gunderson
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Civilian Service Award

Rear Admiral L. B. Richardson, USN, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, this week presented the Navy's Meritorious Civilian Service Award to John W. Meader. The award was presented on behalf of Rear Admiral H. B. Sallada, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The award was won by Mr. Meader for the contribution first made as a special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; later as a member of the Production Division of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and more recently as Civilian Analyst to the Director of Military Requirements of the Bureau.

Kunming Dist. Commander

Kunming, China — The District Band and an MP detachment escorted Col. Ralph Ownby, district commander, to the airfield recently, as he started on the first leg of his trip home.

Colonel Ownby had been district commander for nine months. He is succeeded by his deputy, Lt. Col. Harold L. Decker.

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Development of Atomic Bomb

(Following is a continuation, from last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text the report on the development of atomic energy for military purposes. The report was prepared by H. D. Smyth, chairman of the Department of Physics of Princeton University, at the request of Maj. Gen. L. R. Groves, USA, who had charge of the atomic bomb project.)

Other Isotope-Separation Methods

9.31. In addition to the isotope-separation methods described above, several other methods have been tried. These include the ionic-mobility method, which, as the name implies, depends on the following fact: In an electrolytic solution two ions which are chemically identical but of different mass progress through the solution at different rates under the action of an electric field. However, the difference of mobility will be small and easily obscured by disturbing effects. A. K. Brewer of the Bureau of Standards reported that he was able to separate the isotopes of potassium by this method. Brewer also obtained some interesting results with an evaporation method. Two novel electromagnetic methods, the iontron and the ionic centrifuge, are described in Chapter XI. The iontron produced a number of fair-sized samples of partly separated uranium. The ionic centrifuge also produced some uranium samples showing separation, but its action was erratic.

Cascades and Combined Processes

9.32. In all the statistical methods of separating isotopes many successive stages of separation are necessary to get material that is 90 percent or more U-235 or deuterium. Such a series of successive separating stages is called a cascade if the flow is continuous from one stage to the next. (A fractionating tower of separate plates such as has been described is an example of a simple cascade of separating units.) A complete analysis of the problems of a cascade might be presented in general terms. Actually it has been worked out by R. P. Feynman and others for a certain type of electromagnetic separator and by K. Cohen, I. Kaplan, and others for diffusion processes. At present we shall make only two points about multiple stage or "cascade" plants.

9.33. The first point is that there must be recycling. Considering a U-235 separation plant, the material fed into any stage above the first has already been enriched in U-235. Part of this feed material may be further enriched in passing through the stage under consideration. The remainder will typically become impoverished but not so much impoverished as to be valueless. It must be returned to an earlier stage and recycled. Even the impoverished material from the first (least enriched) stage may be worth recycling; some of the U-235 it still contains may be recovered (stripped).

9.34. The second point is that the recycling problem changes greatly at the higher (more enriched) stages. Momentarily disregarding recycling and assuming steady stage operation, we see that the net flow of uranium through the first stage must be at least 140 times as great as through the last stage. The net flow in any given stage is proportional to the relative concentration of U-238 and thus decreases with the number of stages passed. Also we shall see that any given sample of material is recycled many times so that the amount of material processed in any stage is far greater than the net flow through that stage but is proportional to it.

9.35. We mention these points to illustrate a phase of the separation problem that is not always obvious, namely, that the separation process which is best for an early stage of separation is not necessarily best for a later stage. Factors such as those we have mentioned differ not only from stage to stage but from process to process. For example, recycling is far simpler in a diffusion plant than in an electromagnetic plant. A plant combining two or more processes may well be the best to accomplish the overall separation required. In the lower (larger) stages the size of the equipment and the power required for it may determine the choice of process. In the higher (smaller) stages these factors are outweighed by convenience of operation and hold-up time, which may point to a different process.

The Heavy Water Plants; the Centrifuge Pilot Plant

9.36. The next two chapters are devoted to descriptions of the three methods used for large-scale separation of the uranium isotopes. These are the only isotope-separation plants that have turned out to be of major importance to the project up to the present time. At an earlier stage it seemed likely that the centrifuge might be the best method for separating the uranium isotopes and that heavy water would be needed as a moderator. We shall describe briefly the centrifuge pilot plant and the heavy water production plants.

The Heavy Water Plants

9.37. Two methods were used for the concentration of deuterium. These were the frac-

tional distillation of water and the hydrogen-water exchange reaction method.

9.38. The first of these follows well-established fractional distillation methods except that very extensive distillation is required because of the slight difference in boiling point of light and heavy water. Also, because of this same small difference, the amount of steam required is very large. The method is very expensive because of these factors, but plants could be constructed with a minimum of development work. Plants were started by du Pont in January 1943, and were put into operation about January 1944.

9.39. The second method for the preparation of heavy water depends upon the catalytic exchange of deuterium between hydrogen gas and water. When such an exchange is established by catalysts, the concentration of the deuterium in the water is greater than that in the gas by a factor of about three as we have already seen.

9.40. In this process water is fed into a tower and flows countercurrently to hydrogen and steam in an intricate manner. At the bottom of the tower the water is converted to hydrogen gas and oxygen gas in electrolytic cells and the hydrogen is fed back to the bottom of the tower mixed with steam. This steam and hydrogen mixture passes through beds of catalyst and bubbles through the downflowing water. Essentially, part of the deuterium originally in the hydrogen concentrates in the steam and then is transferred to the downflowing water. The actual plant consists of a cascade of towers with the largest towers at the feed end and the smallest towers at the production end. Such a cascade follows the same general principle as those discussed above in connection with separation problems in general. This process requires the securing of very active catalysts for the exchange reactions. The most effective catalyst of this type was discovered by H. S. Taylor at Princeton University, while a second, less active catalyst was discovered by A. V. Grosse. In the development of these catalysts R. H. Crist of Columbia University made the necessary determinations of physical constants and H. R. Arnold of du Pont did the development work on one of the catalysts.

9.41. This process was economical in operation. The plant was placed at the works of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., at Trail, British Columbia, Canada, because of the necessity of using electrolytic hydrogen. The construction of the plant was under the direction of E. V. Murphree and F. T. Barr of the Standard Oil Development Co.

The Centrifuge Pilot Plant

9.42. For a long time in the early days of the project the gaseous diffusion method and the centrifuge method were considered the two separation methods most likely to succeed with uranium. Both were going to be difficult to realize on a large scale. After the reorganization in December 1941 research and development on the centrifuge method continued at the University of Virginia and at the Standard Oil Development Company's laboratory at Bayway. To make large centrifuges capable of running at very high speeds was a major task undertaken by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh.

9.43. Because of the magnitude of the engineering problems involved, no large scale production plant was ever authorized but a pilot plant was authorized and constructed at Bayway. It was operated successfully and gave approximately the degree of separation predicted by theory. This plant was later shut down and work on the centrifuge method was discontinued. For this reason no further discussion of the centrifuge method is given in this report.

Isotope Separation Compared With Plutonium Production

9.44. The most important methods of isotope separation that have been described were known in principle and had been reduced to practice before the separation of uranium isotopes became of paramount importance. They had not been applied to uranium except for the separation of a few micrograms, and they had not been applied to any substance on a scale comparable to that now required. But the fundamental questions were of costs, efficiency, and time, not of principle; in other words, the problem was fundamentally technical, not scientific. The plutonium production problem did not reach a similar stage until after the first self-sustaining chain-reacting pile had operated and the first microgram amounts of plutonium had been separated. Even after this stage many of the experiments done on the plutonium project were of vital interest for the military use either of U-235 or plutonium and for the future development of nuclear power. As a consequence, the plutonium project has continued to have a more general interest than the isotope separation projects. Many special problems arose in the separation projects which were extremely interesting and required a high order of scientific ability for their solution but which must still be kept secret. It is for such reasons that the present non-technical report has given first emphasis to the plutonium project and will give less space to the separation projects. This is not to say that the separation problem was any easier to solve or that its solution was any

less important.

Summary

9.45. Except in electromagnetic separators, isotope separation depends on small differences in the average behavior of molecules. Such effects are used in six "statistical" separation methods: (1) gaseous diffusion, (2) distillation, (3) centrifugation, (4) thermal diffusion, (5) exchange reactions, (6) electrolysis. Probably only (1), (3), and (4) are suitable for uranium. (2), (5), (6) are preferred for the separation of deuterium from hydrogen. In all these "statistical" methods the separation factor is small so that many stages are required, but in the case of each method large amounts of material may be handled. All these methods had been tried with some success before 1940; however, none had been used on a large scale and none had been used for uranium. The scale of production by electromagnetic methods was even smaller but the separation factor was larger. There were apparent limitations of scale for the electromagnetic method. There were presumed to be advantages in combining two or more methods because of the differences in performance at different stages of separation. The problem of developing any or all of these separation methods was not a scientific one of principle but a technical one of scale and cost. These developments can therefore be reported more briefly than those of the plutonium project although they are no less important. A pilot plant was built using centrifuges and operated successfully. No large-scale plant was built. Plants were built for the production of heavy water by two different methods.

CHAPTER X

THE SEPARATION OF THE URANIUM ISOTOPES BY GASEOUS DIFFUSION

Introduction

10.1. It was in February 1940 that small amounts of concentrated fractions of the three uranium isotopes of masses 233, 235, and 238 were obtained by A. O. Nier using his mass spectrometer and were turned over to E. T. Booth, A. von Grosse, and J. R. Dunning for investigation with the Columbia University cyclotron. These men soon demonstrated that U-235 was the isotope susceptible to fission by thermal neutrons. It was natural, therefore, that this group, under the leadership of Dunning, became more interested than ever in the large-scale separation of the uranium isotopes.

10.2. The diffusion method was apparently first seriously reviewed by Dunning in a memorandum to G. B. Pegram, which was sent to L. J. Briggs in the fall of 1940. This memorandum summarized preliminary investigations that had been carried on by E. T. Booth, A. von Grosse and J. R. Dunning. Work was accelerated in 1941 with financial help provided by a contract that H. C. Urey had received from the Navy for the study of isotope separation—principally by the centrifuge method. During this period F. G. Slack of Vanderbilt University and W. F. Libby of the University of California joined the group. An OSRD contract (OEMR-306) calling specifically for diffusion studies went into effect on 1 July, 1941 and ran for a year. The work continued on an expanding scale under a series of OSRD and Army contracts through the spring of 1945. Up until May 1943 Dunning was in immediate charge of this work; Urey was in charge of statistical methods in general. From that time until February 1945 Urey was in direct charge of the Columbia part of the diffusion work, with Dunning continuing as director of one of the principal divisions. On 1 March 1945 the laboratory was taken over from Columbia by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation. Early in 1942 at the suggestion of E. V. Murphree, the M. W. Kellogg Company was brought in to develop plans for large-scale production of diffusion-plant equipment and eventually to build a full-scale plant. To carry out this undertaking, a new subsidiary company was formed called the Kelley Corporation. In January 1943, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation was given the responsibility for operating the plant.

10.3. As stated in Chapter IV, by the end of 1941 the possibility of separating the uranium hexafluorides had been demonstrated in principle by means of a single-stage diffusion unit employing a porous barrier (for example, a barrier made by etching a thin sheet of silver-zinc alloy with hydrochloric acid). A considerable amount of work on barriers and pumps had also been done but no answer entirely satisfactory for large-scale operation had been found. Also, K. Cohen had begun a series of theoretical studies, to which reference has already been made, as to what might be the best way to use the diffusion process, i.e., as to how many stages would be required, what aggregate area of barrier would be needed, what volume of gas would have to be circulated, etc.

10.4. Reports received from the British, and the visit by the British group in the winter of 1941-1942, clarified a number of points. At that time the British were planning a diffusion separation plant themselves so that the discussions with F. Simon, R. Peterle, and others were particularly valuable.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SEPARATION BY DIFFUSION

A Single Diffusion Stage

10.5. As was explained in the last chapter, the rate of diffusion of a gas through an ideal

porous barrier is inversely proportional to the square root of its molecular weight. Thus if a gas consisting of two isotopes starts to diffuse through a barrier into an evacuated vessel, the lighter isotope (of molecular weight M_1) diffuses more rapidly than the heavier (of molecular weight M_2). The result (for a short period of time, at least) is that the relative concentration of the lighter isotope is greater on the far side of the barrier than on the near side. But if the process is allowed to continue indefinitely, equilibrium will become established and the concentrations will become identical on both sides of the barrier. Even if the diffusate gas (the gas which has passed through the barrier) is drawn away by a pump, the relative amount of the heavy isotope passing through the barrier will increase since the light isotope has been depleted by the earlier part of the diffusion.

10.6. For a single diffusion operation, the increase in the relative concentration of the light isotope in the diffused gas compared to the feed gas can be expressed in terms of the separation factor r or the enrichment factor, $r-1$, both defined in paragraph 9.8 of the last chapter. A rather simple equation can be derived which gives $r-1$ in terms of the molecular weights and the fraction of the original gas which has diffused. If this fraction is very small, the equation reduces to $r = \alpha$, the "ideal separation factor" of paragraph 9.14. If the fraction diffused is appreciable, the equation shows the expected diminution in separation. For example, if half the gas diffuses, $r-1 = .60 (\alpha-1)$, or for uranium hexafluoride $r = 1.003$ compared to the value of 1.0043 when a very small fraction of the original gas has diffused.

The Cascade

10.7. To separate the uranium isotopes many successive diffusion stages (i.e., a cascade) must be used since $\alpha = 1.0043$ for $U^{235}F_6$ and $U^{238}F_6$, a possible gas for uranium separation. Studies by Cohen and others have shown that the best flow arrangement for the successive stages is that in which half the gas pumped into each stage diffuses through the barrier, the other (impoverished) half being returned to the feed of the next lower stage. For such an arrangement, as we have seen, the ideal separating effect between the feed and output of a single stage is 0.60 ($\alpha-1$). This is often called ϵ , the "overall enrichment per stage." For the uranium hexafluorides, $\epsilon = 0.003$, in theory; but it is somewhat less in practice as a result of "back diffusion," of imperfect mixing on the high pressure side, and of imperfections in the barrier. The first experimental separation of the uranium hexafluorides (by E. T. Booth, H. C. Paxton, and C. B. Slade) gave results corresponding to $\epsilon = 0.0014$. If one desires to produce 99 percent pure $U^{235}F_6$, and if one uses a cascade in which each stage has a reasonable overall enrichment factor, then it turns out that roughly 4,000 stages are required.

Gas Circulation in the Cascade

10.8. Of the gas that passes through the barrier of any given stage, only half passes through the barrier of the next higher stage, the other half being returned to an earlier stage. Thus most of the material that eventually emerges from the cascade has been recycled many times. Calculation shows that for an actual uranium-separation plant it may be necessary to force through the barriers of the first stage 100,000 times the volume of gas that comes out the top of the cascade (i.e., as desired product $U^{235}F_6$). The corresponding figure for higher stages falls rapidly because of reduction in amount of unwanted material ($U^{238}F_6$) that is carried along.

THE PROBLEM OF LARGE-SCALE SEPARATION

Introduction

10.9. By the time of the general reorganization of the atomic-bomb project in December 1941, the theory of isotope separation by gaseous diffusion was well understood. Consequently it was possible to define the technical problems that would be encountered in building a large-scale separation plant. The decisions as to scale and location of such plant were not made until the winter of 1942-1943, that is, about the same time as the corresponding decisions were being made for the plutonium production plants.

The Objective

10.10. The general objective of the large-scale gaseous diffusion plant was the production each day of a specified number of grams of uranium containing of the order of ten times as much U-235 as is present in the same quantity of natural uranium. However, it was apparent that the plant would be rather flexible in operation, and that, considerable variations might be made—as desired—in, say, degree of enrichment of the final product.

The Process Gas

10.11. Uranium hexafluoride has been mentioned as a gas that might be suitable for use in the plant as "process gas"; not the least of its advantages is that fluorine has only one isotope so that the UF_6 molecules of any given uranium isotope all have the same mass. This gas is highly reactive and is actually a solid at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. Therefore the study of other gaseous compounds of uranium was urgently undertaken. As insurance against failure in this

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Development of Atomic Bomb (Continued from Preceding Page)

search for alternative gases, it was necessary to continue work on uranium hexafluoride, as in devising methods for producing and circulating the gas.

The Number of Stages

10.12. The number of stages required in the main cascade of the plant depended only on the degree of enrichment desired and the value of overall enrichment per stage attainable with actual barriers. Estimates were made which called for several thousand stages. There was also to be a "stripping" cascade of several hundred stages, the exact number depending on how much unseparated U-235 could economically be allowed to go to waste.

Barrier Area

10.13. We have seen that the total volume of gas that must diffuse through the barriers is very large compared to the volume of the final product. The rate at which the gas diffuses through unit area of barrier depends on the pressure difference on the two sides of the barrier and on the porosity of the barrier. Even assuming full atmospheric pressure on one side and zero pressure on the other side, and using an optimistic figure for the porosity, calculations showed that many acres of barrier would be needed in the large-scale plant.

Barrier Design

10.14. At atmospheric pressure the mean free path of a molecule is of the order of a ten-thousandth of millimeter or one tenth of a micron. To insure true "diffusive" flow of the gas, the diameter of the myriad holes in the barrier must be less than one-tenth the mean free path. Therefore, the barrier material must have almost no holes which are appreciably larger than 0.01 micron (4×10^{-7} inch), but must have billions of holes of this size or smaller. These holes must not enlarge or plug up as the result of direct corrosion or dust coming from corrosion elsewhere in the system. The barrier must be able to withstand a pressure "head" of one atmosphere. It must be amenable to manufacture in large quantities and with uniform quality. By January, 1942, a number of different barriers had been made on a small scale and tested for separation factor and porosity. Some were thought to be very promising, but none had been adequately tested for actual large-scale production and plant use.

Pumping and Power Requirements

10.15. In any given stage approximately half of the material entering the stage passes through the barrier and on to the next higher stage, while the other half passes back to

the next lower stage. The diffused half is at low pressure and must be pumped to high pressure before feeding into the next stage. Even the undiffused portion emerges at somewhat lower pressure than it entered and cannot be fed back to the lower stage without pumping. Thus the total quantity of gas per stage (comprising twice the amount which flows through the barrier) has to be circulated by means of pumps.

10.16. Since the flow of gas through a stage varies greatly with the position of the stage in the cascade, the pumps also vary greatly in size or number from stage to stage. The type and capacity of the pump required for a given stage depends not only on the weight of gas to be moved but on the pressure rise required. Calculations made at this time assumed a force pressure of one atmosphere and a back pressure (i.e., on the low pressure side of the barrier) of one-tenth of an atmosphere. It was estimated that thousands of pumps would be needed and that thousands of kilowatts would be required for their operation. Since an unavoidable concomitant to pumping gas is heating it, it was evident that a large cooling system would have to be provided. By early 1942, a good deal of preliminary work had been done on pumps. Centrifugal pumps looked attractive in spite of the problem of sealing their shafts, but further experimental work was planned on completely sealed pumps of various types.

Leaks and Corrosion

10.17. It was clear that the whole circulating system comprising pumps, barriers, piping, and valves would have to be vacuum tight. If any lubricant or sealing medium is needed in the pumps, it should not react with the process gas. In fact, none of the materials in the system should react with the process gas since such corrosion would lead not only to plugging of the barriers and various mechanical failures but also to absorption (i.e., virtual disappearance) of uranium which had already been partially enriched.

Actual vs. Ideal Cascade

10.18. In an ideal cascade, the pumping requirements change from stage to stage. In practice it is not economical to provide a different type of pump for every stage. It is necessary to determine how great a departure from the ideal cascade (i.e., what minimum number of pump types) should be employed in the interest of economy of design, repair, etc. Similar compromises are used for other components of the cascade.

Hold-up and Start-up Time

10.19. When first started, the plant must be allowed to run undisturbed for some time, until enough separation has been effected so

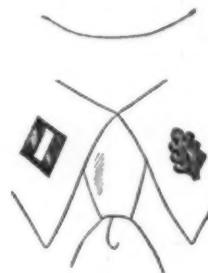
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that each stage contains gas of appropriate enrichment. Only after such stabilization is attained is it desirable to draw off (from the top stage) any of the desired product. Both the amount of material involved (the hold-up) and the time required (the start-up time) are great enough to constitute major problems in their own right.

Efficiency

10.20. It was apparent that there would be only three types of material loss in the plant contemplated, namely: loss by leakage, loss by corrosion (i.e., chemical combination and deposition), and loss in plant waste. It was expected that leakage could be kept very small and that—after an initial period of operation—loss from corrosion would be small. The percentage of material lost in plant waste would depend on the number of stripping stages.

Detailed Design

10.21. Questions as to how the barrier material was to be used (whether in tubes or sheets, in large units or small units), how mixing was to be effected, and what controls and instruments would be required all were still to be decided. There was little reason to expect them to be unanswerable, but there was no doubt that they would require both theoretical and experimental study.

Summary of the Problem

10.22. By 1942 the theory of isotope separation by gaseous diffusion had been well worked out, and it became clear that a very large plant would be required. The major equipment items in this plant were diffusion barriers and pumps. Neither the barriers nor the pumps which were available at that time had been proved generally adequate. Therefore the further development of pumps and barriers was especially urgent. There were also other technical problems to be solved, these involving corrosion, vacuum seals, and instrumentation.

Organization

10.23. As we mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, the diffusion work was initiated by J. R. Dunning. The work was carried on under OSRD auspices at Columbia University until 1 May, 1943, when it was taken over by the Manhattan District. In the summer of 1943 the difficulties encountered in solving certain phases of the project led to a considerable expansion, particularly of the chemical group. H. C. Urey, then director of the work, appointed H. S. Taylor of Princeton associate director and added E. Mack, Jr., of Ohio State, G. M. Murphy of Yale, and P. H. Emmett of Johns Hopkins to the senior staff. Most of the work was moved out of the Columbia laboratories to a large building situated near by. Early in 1944, L. M. Currie of the National Carbon Company became another associate director to help Urey in his liaison and administrative work.

10.24. As has been mentioned, the M. W. Kellogg Company was chosen in 1942 to plan the large-scale plant. For these purposes Kellogg created a special subsidiary called Kellex Corporation, and put P. C. Keith in charge of it. The new subsidiary not only planned and procured materials for the large-scale plant, but also carried on research and development in its Jersey City laboratories and later in the large building referred to in the paragraph above. The plant was constructed by the J. A. Jones Construction Company, Incorporated, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

10.25. In January 1943, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation were chosen to be the operators of the completed plant. Their engineers soon began to play a large role not only in the planning and construction but also in the research work.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND PRODUCTION—1942 TO 1945**Production of Barriers**

10.26. Even before 1942, barriers had been developed that were thought to be satisfactory. However, the barriers first developed by E. T. Booth, H. C. Paxton, and C. B. Slade were never used on a large scale because of low mechanical strength and poor corrosion resistance. In 1942, under the general supervision of Booth and F. G. Slack and with the cooperation of various scientists including F. C. Nix of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, barriers of a different type were produced. In particular, a barrier developed by E. O. Norris and E. Adler was thought sufficiently satisfactory to be specified for plant use. Other barriers had been developed by combining the ideas of several men at the Columbia laboratories (by now christened the SAM Laboratories), Kellex, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Bakelite Corporation, Houdaille-Hershey Corporation, and others. Several of these barriers were actually adopted for the plant and installed in many stages. Many modifications have been tried and by the summer of 1945 a considerably different barrier than that first suggested was preferred, particularly in respect to ease of manufacture. By 1945 the problem was no longer one of barely meeting minimum specifications, but of making improvements resulting in greater rate of output or

greater economy of operation.

10.27. Altogether the history of barrier development reminds the writer of the history of the "canning" problem of the plutonium project. In each case the methods were largely cut and try, and satisfactory or nearly satisfactory solutions were repeatedly announced; but in each case a really satisfactory solution was not found until the last minute and then proved to be far better than had been hoped.

Pumps and Seals

10.28. The early work on pumps was largely under the supervision of H. A. Boorse of Columbia University. When Kellex came into the picture in 1942, its engineers took leading positions in the development of pumps and seals. It must be remembered that these pumps are to be operated under reduced pressure, must not leak, must not corrode, and must have as small a volume as possible. Many different types of centrifugal blower pumps and reciprocating pumps were tried. In one of the pumps for the larger stages, the impeller is driven through a coupling containing a very novel and ingenious type of seal. Another type of pump is completely enclosed, its centrifugal impeller and rotor being run from outside, by induction.

Miscellaneous Developments

10.29. As in the plutonium problem, so here also, there were many questions of corrosion, etc., to be investigated. New coolants and lubricants were developed by A. L. Henne and his associates, by G. H. Cady, by W. T. Miller and his co-workers, by E. T. McBee and his associates, and by scientists of various corporations including Hooker Electrochemical Co., the du Pont Co., and the Harshaw Chemical Co. Methods of pretreating surfaces against corrosion were worked out. Among the various instruments designed or adapted for project use, the mass spectograph deserves special mention. The project was fortunate in having the assistance of A. O. Nier of the University of Minnesota, whose mass spectograph methods of isotope analysis were sufficiently advanced as to become of great value to the project, as in analyzing samples of enriched uranium. Mass spectographs were also used in preparing parts for vacuum leaks and for detecting impurities in the process gas in the plant.

Pilot Plants

10.30. Strictly speaking, there was no pilot plant. That is to say there was no small-scale separation system set up using the identical types of blowers, barriers, barrier mountings, cooling, etc., that were put into the main plant. Such a system could not be set up because the various elements of the plant were not all available prior to the construction of the plant itself. To proceed with the construction of the full-scale plant under these circumstances required foresight and boldness.

10.31. There was, however, a whole series of so-called pilot plants which served to test various components or groups of components of the final plant. Pilot plant No. 1 was a 12-stage plant using a type of barrier rather like that used in the large-scale plant, but the barrier material was not fabricated in the form specified for the plant and the pumps used were siphon-sealed reciprocating pumps, not centrifugal pumps. Work on this plant in 1943 tested not only the barriers and general system of separation but gave information about control valves, pressure gauges, piping, etc. Pilot plant No. 2, a larger edition of No. 1 but with only six stages, was used in late 1943 and early 1944, particularly as testing unit for instruments. Pilot plant No. 3a, using centrifugal blowers and dummy diffusers, was also intended chiefly for testing instruments. Pilot plant No. 3b was a real pilot plant for one particular section of the large-scale plant.

Plant Authorization

10.32. In December 1942, the Kellogg Company was authorized to proceed with preliminary plant design and in January 1943 the construction of a plant was authorized.

The Site

10.33. As stated in an earlier chapter, a site in the Tennessee Valley had originally been chosen for all the Manhattan District plants, but the plutonium plant was actually constructed elsewhere. There remained the plutonium pilot plant already described, the gaseous diffusion plant, the electromagnetic separation plant (see Chapter XI), and later the thermal diffusion plant which were all built in the Tennessee Valley at the Clinton site, known officially as the Clinton Engineer Works.

10.34. This site was examined by Colonel Marshall, Colonel Nichols, and representatives of Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation in July 1942, and its acquisition was recommended. This recommendation was endorsed by the OSRD S-1 Executive Committee at a meeting in July 1942. Final approval was given by Major General L. R. Groves after personal inspection of the 70-square-mile site. In September 1942, the first steps were taken to acquire the tract, which is on the Clinch River about thirty miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, and eventually considerably exceeded 70 square miles. The plutonium pilot plant is located in one valley, the electromagnetic separation plant in an adjoining one, and the diffusion separation

plant in a third.

10.35. Although the plant and site development at Hanford is very impressive, it is all under one company dealing with but one general operation so that it is in some respects less interesting than Clinton, which has a great multiplicity of activity. To describe the Clinton site, with its great array of new plants, its new residential districts, new theaters, new school system, seas of mud, clouds of dust, and general turmoil is outside the scope of this report.

Dates of Start of Construction

10.36. Construction of the steam power plant for the diffusion plant began on 1 June, 1942. It is one of the largest such power plants ever built. Construction of other major buildings and plants started between 29 August, 1943, and 10 September, 1943.

Operation

10.37. Unlike Hanford, the diffusion plant consists of so many more or less independent units that it was put into operation section by section, as permitted by progress in constructing and testing. Thus there was no dramatic start-up date nor any untoward incident to mark it. The plant was in successful operation before the summer of 1945.

10.38. For the men working on gaseous diffusion it was a long pull from 1940 to 1945, not lightened by such exciting half-way marks as the first chain-reacting pile at Chicago. Perhaps more than any other group in the project, those who have worked on gaseous diffusion deserve credit for courage and persistence as well as scientific and technical ability. For security reasons, we have not been able to tell how they solved their problems—even in many cases found several solutions, as insurance against failure in the plant. It has been a notable achievement. In these five years there have been periods of discouragement and pessimism. They are largely forgotten now that the plant is not only operating but operating consistently, reliably, and with a performance better than had been anticipated.

Summary

10.39. Work at Columbia University on the separation of isotopes by gaseous diffusion began in 1940, and by the end of 1942 problems of large-scale separation of uranium by this method had been well defined. Since the amount of separation that could be effected by a single stage was very small, several thousand successive stages were required. It was found that the best method of connecting the many stages required extensive recycling so that thousands of times as much material would pass through the barriers of the lower stages as would ultimately appear as product from the highest stage.

10.40. The principal problems were the development of satisfactory barriers and pumps. Acres of barrier and thousands of pumps were required. The obvious process gas was uranium hexafluoride for which the production and handling difficulties were so great that a search for an alternative was undertaken. Since much of the separation was to be carried out at low pressure, problems of vacuum technique arose, and on a previously-unheard-of scale. Many problems of instrumentation and control were solved; extensive use was made of various forms of mass spectograph.

10.41. The research was carried out principally at Columbia under Dunning and Urey. In 1942, the M. W. Kellogg Company was chosen to design the plant and set up the Kellex Corporation for the purpose. The plant was built by the J. A. Jones Construction Company. The Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation was selected as operating company.

10.42. A very satisfactory barrier was developed although the final choice of barrier type was not made until the construction of the plant was well under way at Clinton Engineer Works in Tennessee. Two types of centrifugal blower were developed to the point where they could take care of the pumping requirements. The plant was put into successful operation before the summer of 1945.

CHAPTER XI**ELECTROMAGNETIC SEPARATION OF URANIUM ISOTOPES****Introduction**

11.1. In Chapter IV we said that the possibility of large-scale separation of the uranium isotopes by electromagnetic means was suggested in the fall of 1941 by E. O. Lawrence of the University of California and H. D. Smyth of Princeton University. In Chapter IX we described the principles of one method of electromagnetic separation and listed the three limitations of that method: difficulty of producing ions, limited fraction of ions actually used, and space charge effects.

11.2. By the end of December 1941, when the reorganization of the whole uranium project was effected, Lawrence had already obtained some samples of separated isotopes of uranium and in the reorganization he was officially placed in charge of the preparation of further samples and the making of various associated physical measurements. However, just as the Metallurgical Laboratory very soon shifted its objective from the physics of the chain reaction to the large-scale production of plutonium, the objective of Lawrence's division immediately shifted to the effecting of large-scale separation of uranium isotopes by electromagnetic methods. This

change was prompted by the success of the initial experiments at California and by the development at California and at Princeton of ideas on other possible methods. Of the many electromagnetic schemes suggested, three soon were recognized as being the most promising: the "calutron" mass separator, the magnetron-type separator later developed into the "ionic centrifuge," and the "isotron" method of "bunching" a beam of ions. The first two of these approaches were followed at California and the third at Princeton. After the first few months, by far the greatest effort was put on the calutron, but some work on the ionic centrifuge was continued at California during the summer of 1942 and was further continued by J. Sieplan (at the Westinghouse laboratories in Pittsburgh) on a small scale through the winter of 1944-1945. Work on the isotron was continued at Princeton until February 1943, when most of the group was transferred to other work. Most of this chapter will be devoted to the calutron since that is the method that has resulted in large-scale production of U-235. A brief description will also be given of the thermal diffusion plant built to provide enriched feed material for the electromagnetic plant.

11.3. Security requirements make it impossible here—as for other parts of the project—to present many of the most interesting technical details. The importance of the development is considerably greater than is indicated by the amount of space which is given it here.

ELECTROMAGNETIC MASS SEPARATORS**Preliminary Work**

11.4. A. O. Nier's mass spectograph was set up primarily to measure relative abundance of isotopes, not to separate large samples. Using vapor from uranium bromide Nier had prepared several small samples of separated isotopes of uranium, but his rate of production was very low indeed, since his ion current amounted to less than one microampere. (A mass spectograph in which one microampere of normal uranium ions passes through the separating fields to the collectors will collect about one microgram of U-235 per 16 hr. day.) The great need of samples of enriched U-235 for nuclear study was recognized early by Lawrence, who decided to see what could be done with the help of the 37-inch (cyclotron) magnet at Berkeley. The initial stages of this work were assisted by a grant from the Research Corporation of New York, which was later repaid. Beginning 1 January, 1942, the entire support came from the OSRD through the S-1 Committee. Later, as in other parts of the uranium project, the contracts were taken over by the Manhattan District.

11.5. At Berkeley, after some weeks of planning, the 37-inch cyclotron was dismantled on 25 November, 1941, and its magnet was used to produce the magnetic field required in what came to be called a "Calutron" (a name representing a contraction of "California University cyclotron"). An ion source consisting of an electron beam traversing the vapor of a uranium salt was set up corresponding to the ion source shown in the drawing in Chapter IX. Ions were then accelerated to the slit through which they passed into the separating region where the magnetic field bent their paths into semicircles terminating at the collector slit. By 1 December, 1941, molecular ion beams from the residual gas were obtained, and shortly thereafter the beam consisting of singly charged uranium ions (U_+) was brought up to an appreciable strength. It was found that a considerable proportion of the ions leaving the source were U_{\pm} ions. For the purpose of testing the collection of separated samples, a collector with two pockets was installed, the two pockets being separated by a distance appropriate to the mass numbers 235 and 238. Two small collection runs using U_+ beams of low strength were made in December, but subsequent analyses of the samples showed only a small separation factor. (Note that even in this initial experiment that the separation factor was much larger than in the best gaseous diffusion method.) By the middle of January 1942, a run had been made with a reasonable beam strength and an aggregate flow or throughput of appreciable amount which showed a much improved separation factor. By early February 1942, beams of much greater strength were obtained, and Lawrence reported that good separation factors were obtainable with such beams. By early March 1942, the ion current had been raised still further. These results tended to bear out Lawrence's hopes that space charge could be neutralized by ionization of the residual gas in the magnet chamber.

Initiation of a Large Program

11.6. By this time it was clear that the calutron was potentially able to effect much larger scale separations than had ever before been approached. It was evidently desirable to explore the whole field of electromagnetic separation. With this end in view, Lawrence mobilized his group at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley and began to call in others to help. Among those initially at Berkeley were D. Cooksey, P. C. Aebersold, W. M. Brobeck, F. A. Jenkins, K. E. MacKenzie, W. B. Reynolds, D. H. Sloan, F. Oppenheimer, J. G. (Please turn to Next Page)

Development of Atomic Bomb (Continued from Preceding Page)

Backns, B. Peters, A. C. Helmholz, T. Finkenstein, and W. E. Parkins, Jr. Lawrence called back some of his former students, including R. L. Thornton, J. R. Richardson, and others. Among those working at Berkeley for various periods were L. P. Smith from Cornell, E. U. Condon and J. J. Slepian from Westinghouse, and I. Langmuir and K. H. Kingdom from General Electric. During this early period J. R. Oppenheimer was still at Berkeley and contributed some important ideas. In the fall of 1943 the group was further strengthened by the arrival of a number of English physicists under the leadership of M. L. Oliphant of the University of Birmingham.

11.7. Initially a large number of different methods were considered and many exploratory experiments were performed. The main effort, however, soon became directed towards the development of the calutron, the objective being a high separation factor and a large current in the positive ion beam.

Immediate Objectives

11.8. Of the three apparent limitations listed in the first paragraph—difficulty of producing ions, limited fraction of ions actually used, and space charge effects—only the last had yielded to the preliminary attack. Apparently space charge in the neighborhood of the positive ion beam could be nullified to a very great extent. There remained as the immediate objectives a more productive ion source and more complete utilization of the ions.

11.9. The factors that control the effectiveness of an ion source are many. Both the design of the source proper and the method of drawing ions from it are involved. The problems to be solved cannot be formulated simply and must be attacked by methods that are largely empirical. Even if security restrictions permitted an exposition of the innumerable forms of ion source and accelerating system that were tried, such exposition would be too technical to present here.

11.10. Turning to the problem of effecting more complete utilization of the ions, we must consider in some detail the principle of operation of the calutron. The calutron depends on the fact that singly charged ions moving in a uniform magnetic field perpendicular to their direction of motion are bent into circular paths of radius proportional to their momenta. Considering now just a single isotope, it is apparent that the ions passing through the two slits (and thus passing into the large evacuated region in which the magnetic field is present) do not initially follow a single direction, but have many initial directions lying within a small angle, whose size depends on the width of the slits. Fortunately, however, since all the ions of the isotope in question follow curved paths of the same diameter, ions starting out in slightly different directions tend to meet again—or almost meet again—after completing a semicircle. It is, of course, at this position of re-convergence that the collector is placed. Naturally, the ions of another isotope (for example, ions of mass 238 instead of 235) behave similarly, except that they follow circles of slightly different diameter. Samples of the two isotopes are caught in collectors at the two different positions of re-convergence. Now the utilization of a greater fraction of the ions originally produced may be accomplished readily enough by widening the two slits referred to. But to widen the slits to any great extent without sacrificing sharpness of focus at the re-convergence positions is not

easy. Indeed it can be accomplished only by use of carefully proportioned space-variations in the magnetic field strength. Fortunately, such variations were worked out successfully.

11.11. Another problem, not so immediate but nevertheless recognized as important to any production plant, was that of more efficient use of the magnetic field. Since large electromagnets are expensive both to build and to operate, it was natural to consider using the same magnetic field for several ion beams. The experimental realization of such an economical scheme became a major task of the laboratory.

The Giant Magnet

11.12. Although the scale of separation reached by March 1942 was much greater than anything that had previously been done with an electromagnetic mass separator, it was still very far from that required to produce amounts of material that would be of military significance. The problems that have been outlined not only had to be solved, but they had to be solved on a grand scale. The 37-inch cyclotron magnet that had been used was still capable of furnishing useful information, but larger equipment was desirable. Fortunately a very much larger magnet, intended for a giant cyclotron, had been under construction at Berkeley. This magnet, with a pole diameter of 184 inches and a pole gap of 72 inches, was to be the largest in existence. Work on it had been interrupted because of the war, but it was already sufficiently advanced so that it could be finished within a few months if adequate priorities were granted. Aside from the magnet itself, the associated building, laboratories, shops, etc., were almost ideal for the development of the calutron. Needless to say, work was resumed on the giant magnet and by the end of May 1942, it was ready for use.

Development up to September 1942

11.13. The first experiments using the 37-inch magnet have been described in a previous paragraph. Later developments proceeded principally along these two lines: construction and installation of a properly engineered separation unit for the 37-inch magnet, and design and construction of experimental separation units to go into the big magnet.

11.14. Besides the gradual increase in ion beam strength and separation factor that resulted from a series of developments in the ion source and in the accelerating system, the hoped-for improvement in utilization of ions was achieved during the summer of 1942, using the giant magnet. Further, it was possible to maintain more than one ion beam in the same magnetic separating region. Experiments on this latter problem did run into some difficulties, however, and it appeared that there might be limitations on the number of sources and receivers that could be put in a single unit as well as on the current that could be used in each beam without spoiling the separation.

11.15. It was evident that many separator units would be needed to get an amount of production of military significance. Therefore, consideration was given to various systems of combining groups of units in economical arrangements. A scheme was worked out which was later used in the production plants and which has proved satisfactory.

Advantages of the Electromagnetic System

11.16. In September 1942, both the gaseous diffusion and the centrifugal methods of uranium isotope separation had been under intensive study—and for a longer period than in the case of the electromagnetic method. Both of these methods—gaseous diffusion and centri-

fuge—looked feasible for large-scale production of U-235, but both would require hundreds of stages to achieve large-scale separation. Neither had actually produced any appreciable amounts of separated U-235. No large-scale plant for plutonium production was under way, and the self-sustaining chain reaction which was to produce plutonium had not yet been proved attainable. But in the case of the electromagnetic method, after successful separation of milligram amounts, there was no question as to the scientific feasibility. If one unit could separate 10 mg a day, 100,000,000 units could separate one ton a day. The questions were of cost and time. Each unit was to be a complicated electromagnetic device requiring high vacuum, high voltages, and intense magnetic fields; and a great deal of research and development work would be required before complete, large-scale, units could be constructed. Many skilled operators would probably be needed. Altogether, at that time it looked very expensive, but it also looked certain and relatively quick. Moreover, the smallness of the units had the advantage that development could continue, modifications could be made in the course of construction or, within limits, after construction, and capacity could always be expanded by building new units.

Policy Question

11.17. On the basis of rather incomplete scientific and engineering information on all the methods and on the basis of equally dubious cost estimates, decisions had to be made on three issues: (1) whether to build an electromagnetic plant; (2) how big such a plant should be; (3) at what point of development the design should be frozen.

Approval of Plant Construction

11.18. On the strength of the results reported on experiments at Berkeley in the summer of 1942, the S-1 Executive Committee, at a meeting at Berkeley on 13-14 September, 1942, recommended that commitments be made by the Army for an electromagnetic separation plant to be built at the Tennessee Valley site (Clinton Engineer Works). It was recommended that it should be agreed that commitments for this plant might be cancelled on the basis of later information. It was recommended that a pilot plant should be erected at the Tennessee Valley site as soon as possible. (However, this recommendation was subsequently withdrawn and such a pilot plant was never built.) The construction of a production plant was authorized by General Groves on 5 November, 1942, with the understanding that the design for the first units was to be frozen immediately.

Organization for Planning and Construction

11.19. In describing the production of plutonium, we discussed the division of responsibility between the Metallurgical Project and the du Pont Company. The electromagnetic separation plant was planned and built under a somewhat different scheme of organization. The responsibility was divided between six major groups. The Radiation Laboratory at the University of California was responsible for research and development; the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for making the mechanical parts, i.e., sources, receivers, pumps, tanks, etc.; the General Electric Company for the electrical equipment and controls; the Allis-Chalmers Company for the magnets; the Stone and Webster Engineering Company for the construction and assembly; and the Tennessee Eastman Company for operation. All five industrial concerns kept groups of their engineers at Berkeley so that a system of frequent informal conference and cross-checking was achieved. Thus the major part

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of the planning was done cooperatively in a single group, even though the details might be left to the home offices of the various companies.

The Basis of the Technical Decisions

11.20. Strangely enough, although the theory of the self-sustaining chain-reacting pile is already well worked out, the theory of gaseous discharge, after fifty years of intensive study, is still inadequate for the prediction of the exact behavior of the ions in a cyclotron. The amount of U-235 collected per day, and the purity of the material collected, are affected by many factors, including: (1) the width, spacing, and shape of the collector, (2) the pressure in the magnet space, (3) the strength and uniformity of the magnetic field, (4) the shape and spacing of the defining slits and accelerating system, (5) the accelerating voltage (6) the size and shape of the slit in the arc source from which the ions come, (7) the current in the arc, (8) the position of the arc within the arc chamber, (9) the pressure of vapor in the arc chamber, (10) the chemical nature of the vapor. Evidently there was not time for a systematic study of all possible combinations of variables. The development had to be largely intuitive. A variety of conditions had to be studied and a number of partial interpretations had to be made. Then the accumulated experience of the group, the "feel" of the problem, had to be translated into specific plans and recommendations.

Technical Decisions Required

11.21. (a) The Number of Stages. As in all methods, a compromise must be made between yield and separation factor. In the electromagnetic system, the separation factor is much higher than in other systems so that the number of stages required is small. There was a possibility that a single stage might be sufficient. Early studies indicated that attempts to push the separation factor so high as to make single-stage operation feasible cut the yield to an impractically small figure.

11.22. (b) Specifications. The information and experience that had been acquired on the variables such as those mentioned above had to be translated into decisions on the following principal points before design could actually begin: (1) the size of a unit as determined by the radius of curvature of the ion path, the length of the source slit, and the arrangement of sources and receivers; (2) the maximum intensity of magnetic field required; (3) whether or not to use large divergence of ion beams; (4) the number of ion

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► FOREIGN AFFAIRS. That the making of the peace has its perils as threatening in many respects as those in connection with Allied prosecution of the war, is shown by the developments of the week. Complaint at exclusion from formation of policies for the military government of Japan, which affects national prestige and interests in the Far East, emergence of the old system of major Power Blocs in Europe, fundamental differences on political, territorial and economic problems relating to Germany, and, indeed, to the entire continent, and manoeuvering through suggestions, demands and even action to force general acceptance of unilateral policies, and, above all, to induce generous American aid for rehabilitation and relief—these in broad outlines are the reasons for the pulling and hauling which has marked the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London and the Anglo-American financial assistance conversations in Washington.

Weakening to our position is the demobilization demanded by our people and in progress, whereas Russia is remaining strong and will continue to do so, as Foreign Commissar Molotov revealed when he said in London that while the main task of the Allies is to secure lasting peace, "experience has taught us (Russia) that in these cases one should not rely upon alluring words and promises." The same experience, and his knowledge of the importance of power in international affairs, moved Secretary of War Patterson, speaking at a Wainwright celebration at Skaneateles, New York, to declare that "we cannot preserve peace if we are weak, or if we appease those who may threaten its continuance;" and, further, that our hope lies in a world organization for peace, but that "organization will not succeed unless it is supported by military strength."

Obviously, in view of our commitments, part of our strength must continue to be kept in Europe, but redeployment, which particularly has affected the 3d Army in Germany, has compelled its curtailment and abandonment of many projects essential for proper government and the execution of American, as well as Allied, policies. There are those who say that our power lies in the possession of the atomic bomb, the secret of which they hold we must jealously guard. But while the secret of this missile our scientists admit, cannot possibly be safeguarded, (the only safeguard being foreign inability for a number of years to make the machines to manufacture it), there is a proposal for Congress to create a Commission to control this form of energy. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court has announced he would not serve on such a Commission. There is also the suggestion to turn the discovery over to the Security Council of the United Nations Organization, which President Truman will discuss in an impending message to Congress. Revolutionary, however, as is the atomic bomb, the fact remains that back of it and the other lethal weapons the war has produced, there must be planes and ground forces, the former to carry it to selected targets until its own energy can do so, the latter to follow up the destruction it causes and to occupy or capture the installations of an enemy employing similar weapons. Even more important is that meanwhile and until the peace settlements shall have been effected, the United States should have such preponderating force in being that all other Nations, including our Allies, will realize that when we speak we speak with strength.

The revelations at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers show that the ideals expressed in the Atlantic and World Organization Charters, because at the time there was military need of the Big Three acting as an unit, have been cast aside in the pursuit of selfish aims. There is the struggle over Germany, facing famine, and made completely helpless by complete demilitarization, by the suppression of the Nazi Party and Secret Organizations, by controls of all activities and resources, and even by the abolition of all diplomatic and consular relations. In spite of this drastic policy, the conquered Nation will continue divided into uncoordinated zones, with France insistent upon the internationalization of the Rhineland and the Ruhr. There is the adamantine attitude of the Soviet Union for control of the sphere of influence it has established in the Balkans, and our yielding to it insofar as our recognition of Hungary is concerned, on the ground that the government of that country is, or will be, slightly more democratic than that of its neighbors. Thus the Yalta agreements pledging democratic governments are being whittled down, although Russia is broadcasting that she is the leading protector of this political principle. Also, in connection with this part of Europe, Moscow has indicated unwillingness to accept President Truman's proposal for the internationalization of the Danube because it wishes its satellites to retain control of the reaches of that river within their own territory, and favors an unilateral agreement with Turkey respecting its use of the Dardanelles. There is the insistence upon what will be practically taken armament for Italy, while at the same time endorsement of the right of the Soviet's Balkan Allies to maintain strength. There is the suggestion of Soviet participation in the control of Italian North African colonies and even bases therein, and of access to the Mediterranean through the territorial concessions on the Adriatic Sea demanded by Yugo Slavia, both of which the British regard as menacing to their life line to India. There is the apprehension of a Western Bloc, which interestingly enough Moscow claims would be contrary to the Golden Gate Charter, an objection which would seem to lie against the sphere of influence it has established in spite of the Yalta conversations. There is the perpetual Palestine question, with Britain because of violent Arab opposition, objecting to the President's proposal to permit 100,000 Jews to migrate into that land, with the Zionists emphatically rejecting a British compromise of an immigration quota of 1500 per month, and, finally, the suggestion by the Labor government, committed by its Party attitude to support the program of Zionism, that the matter be resolved by the United Nations Organization, which is unacceptable to the Jews in every land. There is also the British revelation that it is curtailing purchases in the United States, and further to protect its dollar exchange the order to British merchantmen not to use the Panama Canal, but to avoid the payment of fees by proceeding around Cape Horn. However, the prospect is emerging that a loan of \$5 billions bearing a negligible interest rate will be made to England, and should it be realized, and thus establish a precedent of use to Russia, many of the problems under discussion in London, doubtless will be promptly solved.

Further, and especially of concern to us, is the suggestion of Russia and the British Pacific Dominions, that they participate in making policies for the occupation and control of Japan. President Truman expressed incredulous surprise at the reports of the dissatisfaction of those countries with the manner in which General of the Army MacArthur is carrying out the terms of the Potsdam ultimatum and of the surrender document. At Potsdam, the Big Three, he said, agreed to a central control

for the conquered enemy, and were unanimous in choosing the General for the post of Supreme Commander-in-Chief. Further to show support of that officer, he declared there was no need for him to come to Washington, and he added that if there were any complaints about his conduct they could be registered through diplomatic channels, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Russian and British representatives with him. It is obvious that the Allies named seized upon the attitude we proclaimed in the official directive to MacArthur, that the United States would welcome their cooperation in an advisory capacity, but in the event of disagreement, "the policies of the United States will govern." This was regarded by them as a declaration of overlordship in the Far East which they could not accept without remonstrance, and, moreover, in the case of Russia, was regarded as depriving her of a voice with respect to Japan which we are requiring for ourselves in Europe. It is true the declaration of war by Russia, followed by attack, promoted Japanese surrender, and that Australia served as a base of operations and contributed a few ships and relatively small contingents of troops to the same end. But it was the United States Forces which kept Japan from Russia's back in the crucial days of the German onslaught, and it was the United States which supplied our subsequent Ally with essential lend-lease munitions. Moreover, on the eve of the surrender, Japanese opposition to Soviet attack was slight and involved few casualties, compared with the heavy losses we suffered. In the case of Australia and New Zealand, they cannot fail to realize that they owe their safety to us, and gallant and helpful as were their ships and troops, even Foreign Minister Evatt, of the former Dominion did not hesitate to give recognition to American leadership. This is not to deprecate what Russia and the Dominions did. Indeed their contributions were highly welcome and valuable, and as our directive to General MacArthur stated, we wish, and indeed have moved, through consultation and our proposal for the constitution of an advisory Allied body, to insure the establishment of policies for the occupation and control of Japan. In other words, we have no desire for overlordship, and have no purpose to lessen the prestige of any Nation. But the Russian and Dominion suggestions—the attitude of the latter does not appeal to the Attlee Government—perhaps have more behind them than appears on the surface. It is intimated that if we would restrict the interest we are showing in Europe, Moscow would be less inclined to interfere in matters respecting Japan. Australia's pride is involved because that country is not participating in the London negotiations, and also because injected into those negotiations are the problems of the Pacific and Far East. It is to be expected that the consultative body proposed by the United States will be activated, and General MacArthur will consider its advice and accept or disregard it, dependent upon the interests of all the Allies. That the Senate also is backing General MacArthur was disclosed in the debate on the confirmation of the nomination of Under Secretary of State Acheson, who criticised the General's forecast that within six months unless there should be untoward developments, 200 thousand men would be sufficient for occupation purposes. Confirmation was given 69 to 1 but only after both Senator Barkley, the majority leader, and Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had indicated that the Under Secretary had spoken out of turn.

We leave it to our readers to determine who is the great world champion of democracy. The Russian Charge d'Affaires in a speech in New York so proclaimed his country, and, in accordance with the claim, demanded the prosecution of Franco of Spain as a war criminal. Hastening to show that the United States had beaten him to the gun, the State Department made public the instructions the late President Roosevelt gave to our new Ambassador to Spain last March in which the latter was advised that there is no place in the world for governments founded on Fascist principles. This remains our official view. The competition on which country is the leading protagonist of democracy constitutes an appealing development in international affairs, though it is, of course, not welcome to Franco, and it is suggested that the method of application of the Yalta agreements relating to the establishment of democratic governments in the Balkans, can serve as the test to determine whether Russia or the United States deserves the laurel wreath.

Spain, however, is not the only country in which the question of Fascism is at stake. The United States, as well as Russia and Great Britain, has repeatedly expressed its objection to the Farrell-Peron regime, with the result that demonstrations in Buenos Aires forced that regime to proclaim state of siege. Washington has been assured that President Farrell will call general elections for the purpose of forming a constitutional government, but it will believe it when they occur. Meanwhile, it is necessary that we shall have a strong man to serve as our Ambassador at Buenos Aires, and the President may appoint an officer of the Army or Navy to the post.

► BUREAU OF PERSONNEL. None knows better than the Navy that the victories it has won are basically due to the fulfillment of its personnel requirements by a modest sailor, Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs. This officer, who longed to command a Fleet in battle but was forced to stay on a desk job in Washington, administered the Bureau of Personnel, which provided the officers and the men for all our powerful Fleets, bases and stations, and arranged for them the preliminary training essential for the efficient performance of their sea and battle duties. Under his direction, the Navy's strength was increased from less than 400 thousand just before Pearl Harbor, to 3.4 millions on V-J Day. In effecting this increase with the rapidity the needs of the war impelled, Admiral Jacobs was forced to solve insoluble problems. He had to provide officers, to select them from the potential material in the enlisted ranks and from amongst our civilian youth, and to institute educational courses which would give them the fundamentals of leadership, first of all: seamanship, navigation, diesel engineering, gunnery, radar, aviation, fire fighting, damage control, etc., etc., and also fit them for special service such as conduct of military government and equipment in oriental languages. For subordinate duties it has incumbent upon him to get enlisted personnel, first through volunteering and then the draft, and to provide means for their effective training. How he accomplished these complex tasks is a tribute to his application of the experience he had at sea—he served years afloat—and to his outstanding administrative ability. When he took over the then designated Bureau of Navigation, there were in operation approximately 75 schools with an attendance of 10 thousand. The latest reports show the operation of 947 schools attended by 308 thousand. Training facilities were established for 225 different skills, in order to fill the needs of 30 different types of combat vessels, 50 different types of auxiliaries, and 35 types of landing craft.

Realizing that indoctrination in naval tradition and procedure was an essential to the team the Navy represents, Admiral Jacobs funnelled many of the officers through the Naval Academy, a policy which brought results through the feeling of alumni fellowship. His system of selection of officers for command, gave us most of the leaders who won flaming victories, and his close attention to fitness reports advanced the efficient and weeded out the unfit. Because of its importance in the matter of morale,

promotion was an ever pressing problem, and while it never could be solved to the satisfaction of everyone in the service, and, for one thing, necessitated the treatment of aviators on a different level from that of the deck and engineering personnel, yet, as the high state of efficiency of the Service shows, it was handled well during the entire war. Admiral Jacobs, though deprived of a sea command, thus has placed his name high on the records of naval achievements. He has been assigned to command the 13th Naval District, and he will assume it knowing that he possesses the confidence and admiration of the Navy, of Congress and of the American people.

ARMY GROUND FORCES. Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, CSC, was announced as Deputy Chief of Staff to Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of AGF, last week. General Hasbrouck was Commanding General of the 7th Armored Division from Nov., 1944, until Aug., 1945, leading the division in its campaigns at Lianich, St. Vith, through the Remagen bridgehead over the Rhine and across Germany up to the Baltic Sea.

Brig. Gen. Harold A. Nisley, ORD Dept., has been assigned as Ground Ordnance Officer in Headquarters, AGF. Prior to this he was Ordnance Officer, 12th Army Group, and Deputy Chief Ordnance Office, European Theater of Operations.

Other officers newly assigned to this headquarters are Col. Paul B. Nelson, CAC; Col. Thomas A. McRae, Inf.; Lt. Col. Alvin L. Mente, Inf.; Maj. Clarence B. Shimer, Inf.; Maj. James B. Flite, Jr., FA; CWO Francis J. Dennett, AUS; and WOJG Elen F. Massey, AUS, all to the Ground Requirements Section; Maj. Roy L. Atteberry, Jr., FA, Maj. James G. Ayres, Inf., and Capt. William L. Crowds, Jr., Inf., to the Ground G-1 Sections; Lt. Col. Ralph A. Camardella, MC, Ground Medical Section; Lt. Col. John S. B. Dick, CE, Ground G-3 Section; Lt. Col. John A. Crawford, CE, Ground Engineer Section; Lt. Col. John E. O'Hair, CAC, Ground Quartermaster Section; Maj. Herbert F. Crecelius, CWS, Ground Chemical Section; Maj. Vernon N. Simmons, Jr., Sig C, Ground Signal Section, and Maj. Robert H. Howe, AGD, Ground Adjutant General Section.

Lt. Col. Robert L. Williams, Jr., CAC, former special observer on guided missiles in the European Theater of Operations, Lt. Col. Paul M. Hunt, CAC, former special observer in meteorological information for Field Artillery purposes in the various combat theaters, and Maj. Linn P. Townsley, CAC, former electronics representative on the observer board, European Theatre of Operations, were at this headquarters for conference purposes several days last week.

The military and civilian personnel of this command were commended by the Secretary of War for their record in the Blood Donor Campaign for the metropolitan Washington area. In slightly more than two years' time the ACF personnel contributed approximately 2,441 pints of blood at the District of Columbia Blood Donor Center.

ARMORED REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER. Maj. Robert S. Garner, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in the Battle of the Bulge last winter, has been named Commandant of Headquarters, ARTC, replacing Maj. Leo Gregory, who left for an overseas assignment.

Lt. Col. Richard G. Chadwick, twice awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service overseas, is the new Classification Officer of the ARTC.

ARMORED SCHOOL. Making an eloquent appeal for continued military preparedness, Maj. Gen. C. L. Scott, commanding general of Armored Center, delivered the principal address at the graduation of Class 82 from Armored Officer Candidate School. Forty-five candidates received commissions as second lieutenants. Class honor man was Lt. Frederick E. Ostroski, of Cleveland.

The following officers have been assigned to the Armored School: Maj. Walter E. Corbin and Capt. Robert L. Lybarger, Tactics Department; 2nd Lt. Rodney W. Applegate, Communication Department; Capt. Edward J. Vincent, 1st Lt. Randolph M. Palmer, 2nd Lt. Alfred J. DiGiochino and WOJG Elmo A. Tullis, all of School Troops.

Cavalry School. 1st Lt. William Horvath has reported for duty with the Staff and Faculty, and has been assigned to the Department of Tactics.

The following officers have reported for duty with the Staff and Faculty: Capt. Albert W. Aykroyd to Information and Education Department; Capt. Nathan H. Fitz-Randolph to Department of Tactics.

Lt. Col. Frederick T. Manross has been relieved from duty with the Cavalry Board and attached unassigned to the Cavalry Replacement Training Center.

1st Lt. Richard A. Parker has been assigned to Battery "A," 611th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack).

1st Lt. Abram D. Franklin has been assigned to Assault Gun-Tank Section III, School Troops.

Capt. Orville D. Proops, Jr., has been assigned to Reconnaissance Section I, School Troops.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL. Six Ecuadorian Army officers and one Peruvian Army officer, directors of Latin American schools, visiting service schools and installations in the United States, arrived at Fort Sill Friday to observe instructional methods and technique at the Field Artillery School.

Maj. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs, Commandant of the Field Artillery School; Col. Thomas E. de Shazo, Assistant Commandant, and other high-ranking staff officers of the school, greeted the foreign officers upon their arrival.

Assignments to the staff, faculty and detachments of the Field Artillery School as announced this week by General Hibbs, and assignments to School Troop units announced by Brig. Gen. George N. Paine, Commanding General, follow:

S-3 Section, Lt. Col. Charles M. Wood, Jr.; Department of Combined Arms, Lt. Col. Robert L. Woodard; Department of Observation, Lt. Stanley J. Birnbaum; De-

partment of Gunnery, Capt. Carl A. Reid; Headquarters, School Troops, Lt. Clellan H. Green and Lt. William W. Holmes.

Officers and enlisted men of the Canadian Cadre, who will leave Fort Sill Saturday afternoon for their home stations in Canada, were scheduled to pass in review before General Hibbs at a formation in the Officer Candidate School area.

Fifty gridders, including several with college and semi-pro experience, went through the first football drills of the season on Aultman Field Friday as Fort Sill prepared to be represented on the gridiron of the southwest. More than 60 officers and enlisted men answered first call last week. M.Sgt. Ferrell Anderson, 1864th Service Command unit, temporarily will coach the linemen, and Pfc John McTaggart, 526th Rocket Field Artillery Battalion, will handle the backfield aspirants.

INFANTRY SCHOOL. The Academic Department of The Infantry School has announced the following assignments of new officers:

To Tactical Section: Capt. Samuel V. Wilson, Lt. Col. Tomes S. Milford, Capt. Marvin D. Morris, Lt. Col. Leland C. Cagwin, Lt. Col. Charles E. Oglesby, Capt. Frederick I. Head, 1st Lt. James C. Jones, Capt. William R. Bond.

To Communications Section: WOJG Howard L. Ray, 1st Lt. Frank G. Kondler, WOJG Carl F. Coffey.

To General Section: 1st Lt. Donald M. Eckenrode, Maj. John W. Dobson.

To Staff: Col. James M. McDonough.

To Weapons Section: 1st Lt. Lavern W. Davenport, 1st Lt. Theodore E. Legato, 1st Lt. Glen L. Shivel, Jr., 1st Lt. Andrew S. Lakenbach, 1st Lt. John L. Fitzgerald, Maj. Don E. Wylie, Col. Charles H. Coates, 1st Lt. William W. Luttrell, 1st Lt. Frank L. Steever, Capt. Carroll M. Forsyth, 1st Lt. Thomas M. Curran; 1st Lt. Norman C. Engard, 1st Lt. Charles L. Timmons, Lt. Col. Joseph L. Chabot, Major Perry D. Swindler, Capt. Kenneth R. Robb, 1st Lt. Orvil N. Hause, Capt. Frank M. Angelo, Capt. Preaborn P. Coggeshall, Jr.

To Operations: WOJG Nicholas Zook.

To Automotive Section: 1st Lt. Walter P. Lartz.

The Canadian Army Instructor's Cadre, composed of three hundred and seventy-six officers and non-commissioned officers, received their certificates of attendance from the Infantry School from Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel at an inspiring graduation ceremony held at Fort Benning. The Canadian Army leaders, part of the Second battalion First Student Training Regiment, have just completed a grueling five weeks' course of American weapons, technique of fire and tactics.

NAVY SHIPS. USS Pennsylvania: The USS Pennsylvania, aged and battle-wise veteran of the Pacific war, has been awarded the Navy Unit Commendation for achieving "an illustrious combat record" in the period from May, 1943, through February, 1945.

In thirteen continuous Pacific amphibious landings, the Pennsylvania supported ground troops, participating in pre-invasion bombardments and fire support at Attu, Kiska, Makin, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Peleliu, Anguar, Leyte, Lingayen and Parry. While expending more than 11,000,000 pounds of steel against enemy positions and concentrations and traveling more than 110,000 miles in operations from the Aleutians to Australia and Pearl Harbor to the South China sea, the vessel fulfilled her prolonged and vital missions without casualty to herself or her personnel.

The Pennsylvania, 29 years old, was a part of the peacetime fleet and the oldest battleship in action in the Pacific until the Iwo Jima operation. It is the only one of the 23 dreadnaughts to receive the Navy Unit Commendation to date. No battleship has been given the Presidential Unit Citation.

Commanding officers of the Pennsylvania during the period for which she was commended were Capt. W. A. Corn, USN, from Attu through the Marshalls, and Commo. (then Capt.) C. F. Martin, USN, Philippines.

Though repeatedly attacked by suicide planes, four times narrowly missed by torpedoes, five times announced as sunk by Radio Tokyo and a participant in the night Battle of Surigao Straits, the Pennsylvania escaped damage from enemy action in the 13 operations. She was hit by a 500-pound fragmentation bomb while in drydock at Pearl Harbor 17 Dec. 1941.

USS HAGGARD. Wounded men manned pumps and helped shore sagging bulkheads to save the destroyer USS Haggard in the critical minutes following a Kamikaze strike off Okinawa and later their surviving shipmates performed salvage work to bring the damaged ship back to the Norfolk, Virginia, Navy Yard under her own power.

Thirteen officers and enlisted men were killed and 38 wounded when the Japanese suicide plane and 500-pound bomb blasted a huge hole in the bottom of the destroyer on 28 April, 1945.

The attack that knocked the Haggard out of combat climaxed a Pacific campaign of 17 months that netted two Japanese submarines, two enemy aircraft and included participation in landing and raiding operations from the Solomons to the shores of Japan's home islands.

The spirit of loyalty to ship, built up in these combat operations was credited

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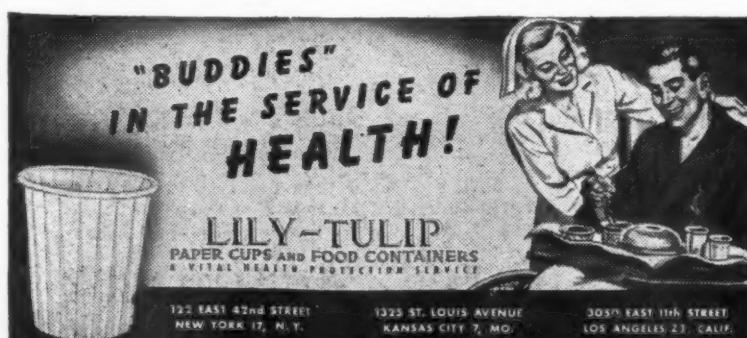
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with saving the Haggard by her commanding officer, Lt. Comdr. V. J. Soballe, USN.

The destroyer was in the screen of a carrier task force 29 April, when warning was received of imminent air attack. The Haggard went to general quarters and was ordered to proceed 12 miles to support the destroyer USS Uhlmann on advanced radar picket station about 85 miles northeast of Okinawa.

One suicider came in on the starboard quarter and the Haggard's 20 and 40 millimeter batteries took him under fire. Three minutes after "Commence Firing," the battered Jap hit the sea so near the destroyer that momentum carried plane and bomb into the forward engine room near the waterline.

The five hundred pound bomb exploded on impact on the main engine frame between the cruising and high pressure turbines. The blast opened a rent in the hull measuring 20 feet long, 18 feet wide and extending from four feet above the keel on the starboard side to the waterline.

USS Turner: Details of the report submitted by a Court of Inquiry were released this week, showing that the destroyer USS Turner sank outside New York Harbor 3 Jan. 1944, after a series of explosions from an undetermined cause, with the loss of 15 commissioned officers and 123 enlisted men. Sixty-five enlisted men were wounded.

The court found that the ship sank as a result of underwater damage sustained during a series of explosions, six miles northeast of Sandy Hook, New York.

Among the officers lost was the Commanding Officer, Commander Henry S. Wygant, Jr., USN.

The court was convened by order of Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, USN, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet. Members of the court were Rear Admiral James C. Jones, Jr., USN; Capt. John B. W. Waller, USN, and Comdr. John G. Spangler, USN. The Judge Advocate was Lt. (jg) Henry C. Eidenbach, USNR.

USS Fechteler: Miss Joan Stevens Fechteler, daughter of Adm. and Mrs. William Fechteler, on 19 Sept. christened the new United States Destroyer USS Fechteler, named to perpetuate the former USS Fechteler and to again honor the late Rear Adm. August Fechteler, USN, and the late Lt. Frank Casper Fechteler, USN.

The vessel was launched at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, and was followed by a reception given by the company's officials.

USS Hopkins: Hovering on the outskirts of the swept channel in outer Tokyo Bay, her deck lined with riflemen, was a mine destruction vessel. She looked a little different from her streamlined companions, but had a cocky air about her. She was the USS Hopkins, oldest warship in the occupation fleet and among the last of a vanishing species—the "Four stack" destroyer.

The Hopkins had been either the first or among the first ships in, at almost every major invasion in the Pacific theatre.

Commissioned in 1921 as the DD 249, she was named in honor of Esek Hopkins, first and only Commander in Chief of the Continental Navy. Long the pride of the destroyer fleet and one-time flagship of Adm. William F. Halsey, she was converted to a high-speed minesweeper in 1940 and designated flagship of Mine Squadron 2.

USS Houston: Not until every last shell in her magazines had been fired did the USS Houston go down February of 1942, her sides holed in many places by enemy fire, survivors of the gallant cruiser's last battle related to Vice Adm. J. B. Oldendorf, USN, upon their evacuation from a Japanese prisoner of war camp.

The men, with several hundred other Allied prisoners of war, are now aboard U. S. Naval ships bound for the United States, after being freed from the Jap camps.

Her number 3 turret out of action, the Houston was alone off Java when she met a large Jap fleet and went down fighting to the very last moment.

USS Missouri: As of 15 Sept. 1945, with approval of the Navy Department, the USS Missouri has been designated as the Flagship of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet. She replaces the USS Pennsylvania.

USS Portland: The mighty USS Portland, under command of Capt. Lyman A. Thackrey, USN, steamed into Pearl Harbor 20 Sept. 1945, carrying 500 Navy personnel (including Seabees) and 300 Marines, all being returned from forward areas to the states for discharge.

The heavy cruiser, as part of the Third Fleet, is en route to the states. Already it is apparent that she is changing her camouflage and war paint for a new, light gray exterior. Many of the ship's crew have been at work polishing brasswork and holly-stoning the gleaming wood decks.

ARMY AIR FORCES. The B-29 has successfully passed its test as a troop transport and can be converted from a very heavy bomber with 20 man-hours of labor. In a test 18 Aug. a B-29 carried 57 fully equipped Marines, plus ammunition and food for seven days and 6,400 gallons of gasoline—a payload of approximately 17,000 pounds, enough gasoline to fly from Guam to Tokyo, land and return without refueling. The test hop lasted six hours and the plane was manned by a crew of seven. Pilot of the plane and officer in charge of the project was Lt. Col. George R. Stanley. Maj. Ralph C. Teall, a flight surgeon, reported that B-29 transportation is more comfortable for the men concerned than that provided in a fully loaded C-47 troop carrier.

Paying tribute to the outstanding production job done by the aircraft industry, Assistant Secretary of War for Air Robert A. Lovett, General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the AAF, and other high-ranking AAF officers met with executives of the aviation industry in Washington 20 Sept. to discuss problems of common interest. Mr. Lovett pointed out that we must recognize that industrial defense is a keystone of the whole national defense program and that we can no longer depend on leftovers from previous conflicts. General Arnold stressed the need for a continuance of the partnership between the aviation industry and the AAF and stated that the prime objective of the AAF is to maintain in the United States the leading air force in the world. Maj. Gen. H. J. Knerr, commanding general of the ATSC, outlined the organization of his headquarters which is designed, he said, to face forthcoming problems with complete realism. Brig. Gen. L. C. Craigie, chief of the Engineering Division, ATSC, spoke on the research and development program, and Maj. Gen. E. M. Powers, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, characterized the manufacturing of 225,000 planes for the AAF alone since 1 Jan. 1940, as an "unparalleled industrial achievement."

Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, deputy commanding general of the Strategic Air Forces, in a message to Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, said:

"In speaking particularly for the Air Combat crews as well as all personnel of the United States Army Strategic Air Forces, I extend heartiest congratulations to all ranks of the Submarine Forces and other Naval agencies which participated in life-guard services, dumbo work and related activity. Their unstinted cooperation helped establish an air-sea rescue system which became highly effective and which saved

the lives of hundreds of officers and men of our flying teams."

Air Transport Command—Inauguration of the first regular round-the-world scheduled service was set for 28 Sept. by the ATC. The first C-54 was scheduled to leave Washington National Airport on the afternoon of that day. ATC officials and other observers are accompanying the maiden global flight, which will return to Washington 151 hours later after circling the world at its greatest circumference. A total of 23,147 miles will be covered and terminal points will be Karachi, Soviet Russia, Manila and San Francisco. Crew changes will be made at other intermediate points and plane changes are scheduled for the terminal points.

AAF Football Schedules—Football schedules to be played primarily for the benefit of servicemen by the seven major command teams of the AAF during the fall season were announced this week. They are as follows:

First Air Force, Mitchel Field, N. Y.: 22 Sept., ATC at Nashville, Tenn.; 29 Sept., Fort Pierce, Navy Amphibes at Miami, Fla.; 7 Oct., Third Air Force at New York City; 14 Oct., Personnel Distribution Command, at Camp Davis, N. C.; 20 or 21 Oct., ATC again at Richmond, Va.; 27 or 28 Oct., Fourth Air Force at Detroit, Mich.; 11 Nov., AAF Training Command at Ebbets Field, New York; 18 Nov., Second Air Force at Freeport, N. Y.; 25 Nov., Cherry Point Marines at New Bern, N. C.

Second Air Force, Colorado Springs, Colo.: 14 Sept., Fourth Air Force at Los Angeles, Calif.; 23 Sept., Shoemaker Navy at San Francisco; 30 Sept., Fort Warren at Denver, Colo.; 7 Oct., Keesler Field at Sioux City, Ia.; 21 Oct., AAF Personnel Distribution Command at Albuquerque, N. M.; 4 Nov., Third Air Force at Denver; 10 Nov., ATC at El Paso, Tex.; 18 Nov., First Air Force at New York City; and 2 Dec., AAF Training Command, Fort Worth or Dallas, Tex.

Third Air Force, Tampa, Fla.: 23 Sept., Personnel Distribution Command at Tampa; 30 Sept., Miami Naval Training Center at Tampa; 7 Oct., First Air Force at New York City; 14 Oct., Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point, N. C.; 21 Oct., Fort Pierce Naval Amphibious Training Base at Tampa; 4 Nov., Second Air Force at Denver; 11 Nov., Keesler Field at Tampa; 18 Nov., Training Command at Tampa; 24 Nov., ATC at Nashville, Tenn.; 2 Dec., Fourth Air Force at Los Angeles.

Fourth Air Force, March Field, Calif.: 8 Sept., Fort Warren at Spokane, Wash.; 14 Sept., Second Air Force at Los Angeles; 29 Sept., ATC at Dallas; 14 Oct., St. Mary's Pre-Flight at San Francisco; 21 Oct., Training Command at Fort Worth, Tex.; 28 Oct., First Air Force at Detroit; 3 Nov., Fresno State College at Fresno, Calif.; 11 Nov., Personnel Distribution Command at Los Angeles; 18 Nov., Coast Guard Pilots at Fresno; 25 Nov., Fleet City at San Francisco; Third Air Force at Los Angeles; and 9 Dec., El Dorado Marines at Los Angeles (tentative).

Air Transport Command, Berry Field, Nashville, Tenn.: 15 Sept., Naval Amphibious Group at Nashville; 22 Sept., First Air Force at Nashville; 30 Sept., Fourth Air Force at Dallas; 7 Oct., Personnel Distribution Command at Louisville, Ky.; 13 Oct., Training Command at Nashville; 20 Oct., First Air Force at Mitchel Field; 28 Oct., Cherry Point Marines at Washington, D. C.; 11 Nov., Second Air Force at El Paso or Dallas; 18 Nov., Fort Benning at Fort Benning, Ga.; 24 Nov., Third Air Force at Nashville.

Personnel Distribution Command, Camp Davis, N. C.: 23 Sept., Third Air Force at Tampa; 29 Sept., U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.; 7 Oct., ATC at Louisville, Ky.; 14 Oct., First Air Force at Greensboro, N. C.; 21 Oct., Second Air Force at Albuquerque, N. M.; 28 Oct., First Troop Carrier Command at Louisville, Ky.; 4 Nov., Fort Pierce at Greensboro, N. C.; 11 Nov., Fourth Air Force at Los Angeles; 17 Nov., University of South Carolina at Columbia, S. C.; 9 Dec., Training Command at San Antonio, Tex.

AAF Training Command, Fort Worth, Tex.: 30 Sept., Fort Benning at Fort Worth, Tex.; 7 Oct., Fort Pierce at Miami; 13 Oct., ATC at Nashville; 21 Oct., Fourth Air Force at Fort Worth, Tex.; 11 Nov., First Air Force at Mitchel Field; 18 Nov., Third Air Force at Tampa; 2 Dec., Second Air Force at Fort Worth, and 9 Dec., Personnel Distribution Command at San Antonio.

China Theater—The first air mission to fly medical and emergency supplies to prisoners of war in French Indo China was carried out at Hanoi, 29 Aug., by a Tenth Air Force combat cargo plane.

After an illness of more than a month, Maj. Gen. Howard C. Davidson, who commanded the Tenth Air Force for more than two years during its operations in India and Burma, has been relieved of his duties and will return to the United States. He is succeeded by Brig. Gen. A. F. Hegenberger, formerly chief of staff of the Fourteenth Air Force.

Since the suspension of hostilities, P-51s and P-38s of the Fourteenth Air Force have been maintaining daily patrols over various strategic portions of China from Peiping south to French Indo China. The fighters report on military activities of any kind along railroads, rivers and other lines of communication, and also serve as escorts when required.

MARINE CORPS. Commanding officers have been directed to furnish gratis to discharges one each of all service and decoration ribbons with stars, affixed on bars, as authorized by service record book entries. Also furnished gratis is one shoulder patch of the organization having an authorized shoulder patch in which the discharger last served.

The 5th Amphibious Corps, comprised at present of the 2nd and 5th Marine Divisions, will take part in the occupation of Japan as a part of the Sixth Army occupation forces. Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt, USMC, is commanding general of the Corps. The Sixth Army ordered the Marines to move into Sasebo on the island of Kyushu 22 Sept. The zone of responsibility assigned to the Marines includes the entire island of Kyushu, with the minor islands adjacent thereto, the Ryukus north of the 30th degree parallel and the prefecture of Yamaguchi in western Honshu. Corps headquarters will be located at Sasebo.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES. Col. John A. Hoag, having returned from overseas duty, is being assigned to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Col. Rufus S. Bratton is being relieved from Hq., ASF, and assigned to the First Service Command.

Lt. Col. William H. Edwards is being relieved from Staff and Faculty C&GSS, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and assigned to Office of Combined Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D. C.

Col. Malin Craig, Jr., having returned from overseas, is being assigned to Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands.

Col. Ralph P. Swofford, having returned from overseas, has been reassigned from Hq., AAF, to USMA.

Col. William J. Verbeck has been reassigned from MIS, Washington, D. C., to USMA.

Lt. Col. Ramon Wyer, having returned from overseas, has been assigned to

Lt. Col. Lawrence E. Laurion has been relieved from Office, Chief of Engineers and assigned to Requirements & Stock Control Division, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Chas. F. Mitchim has been relieved from Office, Chief of Engineers and assigned to Control Division, Hq., ASF, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Chas. B. Schweizer has been relieved from Granite City Engineer Depot to Control Division, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Chas. H. Rue has been relieved from Det. of Patients, Madigan Gen. Hosp., Ft. Lewis, Washington, and assigned to MPD, ASF, Washington, D. C.

Col. Gustave Villaret has been relieved from Special Planning Division, WDSS, Washington, D. C., and assigned to Ninth Service Command, 1906th SCU, Seattle, Washington.

Judge Advocate General's Department—War Department clemency boards have begun to review the case of every one of the approximately 33,500 military prisoners now serving general court martial sentences, Acting Secretary of War Patterson announced this week.

To assist the War Department Clemency Board, headed by United States Circuit Court Judge Sherman Minton and formed last June, special clemency boards are being created, each composed of a civilian, an army officer with combat experience and an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department. The civilian board members appointed are Lewis Drucker, chairman of the Adult Authority of California (which serves as parole board for California penal institutions) and former assistant attorney general of California; Dow Harter, former United States Representative from Ohio; Arthur W. James, former commissioner of public welfare of Virginia and a former member of the staff of the director of Federal prisons, and Mark O. Kimberling, who has been superintendent of the Rahway, N. J. reformatory, superintendent of the New Jersey state police and warden of the New Jersey state prison.

Lt. Col. George R. Pfann, formerly of the Third Army and former assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, is in charge of the presentation of the cases to the boards on behalf of Correction Division, Adjutant General's Office.

Medical Corps—A major factor in the Army's record of saving the lives of almost 97 out of every hundred wounded men who reached a hospital was the quality of surgical care given these soldiers, Brig. Gen. Fred W. Rankin, Chief Consultant in Surgery of the Army Medical Department, told the graduating class of ASTP and V-12 students at the University of Michigan School of Medicine on 16 Sept. at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The lowered mortality rate in this war also was achieved because the highly qualified surgeons did their work without loss of time and also because hospital facilities staffed by specialists were placed close to the line of battle, he said.

An intensified program for the improvement of artificial limbs, which involves six separate projects, will be undertaken by the Army in coordination with the National Research Council, according to an announcement by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army.

In February of this year, the National Research Council through its Committee on Prosthetic Devices, which comprises some of the country's outstanding scientists, started work on the problem of providing better arms and legs for amputees.

The aim of both projects is the general improvement in the quality of artificial limbs, more standardization of parts and the facilitation of production and fitting.

The six phases of the program in which the Army will devote its efforts include:

1. Further development and improvement of knee assembly and ankle assembly.
2. Investigation of materials for producing a cosmetic hand or for covering a mechanical hand.
3. Evaluation of usefulness of plastics in sockets or limb sections.
4. Broad study of metals and alloys used in fabrication of artificial limbs.
5. Investigation of fabrics and techniques of manufacture and fitting for prostheses at or below the ankle.
6. Production of a motion picture record of the Army amputation and prosthetic program.

Army doctors in the Southwest Pacific have found fewer than three cases per thousand men of a new non-contagious skin disease, which has been named atypical lichen planus and is known to the soldier as one of the varieties of "jungle rot." *Atypical Lichen Planus* apparently becomes active partly because of an occasional unusual sensitivity of a few individuals to atabrine, the drug which was used so successfully in combating malaria among troops in the tropics, Army medical reports indicate. However, Army doctors emphasize that the vast majority of individuals who take atabrine regularly are not affected.

First reports describing this disease were submitted by two Army dermatologists in the Southwest Pacific—Lt. Col. Charles Schmitt and Maj. Thomas Nisbet. Their studies convinced them that atabrine was the underlying cause.

In addition to Lieutenant Colonel Schmitt and Major Nisbet, the Office of The

Surgeon General called attention to the work of several others among the many medical officers who have been carrying on scientific studies of this new skin disease. These are: Lt. Col. John Ambler, consultant in dermatology in the Southwest Pacific, who collected extensive information on many aspects of the disease; Maj. Abner M. Harvey and his associates who contributed to the impression that atabrine was an essential cause, and Maj. Lawrence Katzenstein, who made some of the early observations of the disease.

Ordnance Department—Brig. Gen. Harold A. Nisely, Ordnance officer of the First and 12th U. S. Army Groups, has been assigned as Ordnance Officer, Army Ground Forces, in the War College in Washington, D. C. General Nisely returned to this country in August of this year after having spent two years in the European theatre of war. His new assignment is the culmination of nearly twenty-eight years of service. He received his commission as a second lieutenant on 20 April, 1917. His specialty was automotive engineering.

Signal Corps—Lt. Col. George M. Simmons has been designated Executive Officer for Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Sherrill, Commanding General of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J., succeeding Lt. Col. Harold A. Buck, who recently departed for service in the Pacific. Maj. Louis G. Tausser will assume the position of director of the personnel division, ESCTC, which has been held by Col. Simmons since last May.

Col. Charles T. O'Neill, director of individual services and former commanding officer of the Seventh and Eighth Signal Training Regiments at Camp Crowder, Mo., has been assigned as commanding officer of the Fourth District, Seventh Service Command, at Topeka, Kan.

Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Chief of the Procurement and Distribution Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, since July, 1943, has been placed on inactive duty status at his own request and is now on terminal leave. His successor is Brig. Gen. Edgar L. Clewell, former Assistant Chief of the Procurement and Distribution Service. Gen. Harrison has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, presented to him by Gen. Brehon B. Somervell.

Chemical Warfare Service—Nearly 50,000,000 Chemical Warfare Service incendiary bombs were dropped from the air in the late war, according to the first complete tabulation of such figures for all theaters. Of this number, more than 28,000,000 fell on targets in the European and Mediterranean theaters, and more than 19,000,000 on Japanese installations. It is significant, however, that the fire tonnage in the Pacific exceeded that which fell on the other side of the world—more than 122,000 tons for Japan as compared with 120,000 for Europe.

The most used individual bomb in number and tonnage was the M50 four-pound magnesium "firestick," dropped in clusters. More than 37,000,000 or 92,000 tons of these were unleashed on all theaters.

Corps of Chaplains—Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) Luther D. Miller, Chief of Chaplains, USA, attended a luncheon given in honor of retiring Secretary of War Stimson on 20 Sept.

Chaplain (Col.) Patrick J. Ryan, Officer-in-Charge, Planning and Training Division, Office of the Chief of Chaplains, left 23 Sept. for a conference at the Chaplain School, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Chaplain (Maj.) Eben Cobb Brink, Technical Information Division, Office of the Chief of Chaplains, preached at the morning service in The Huguenot Memorial Presbyterian Church, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 23 Sept.

Chaplain (Capt.) Stanley E. Smith, Miscellaneous Division, Office of the Chief of Chaplains, has been transferred to Headquarters, Second Service Command, Governor's Island, N. Y.

Chaplain (Capt.) John R. Strevig, Miscellaneous Division, Office of the Chief of Chaplains, preached at the Bethany Lutheran Church, Baltimore, 23 Sept.

Great News for Travelers!



The government has announced that all air travel priorities will be withdrawn on October 15th. Now you will be able to go by air whenever you choose—with plenty of seats available at all times.

And here is more good news. Today the cost of a United Mainliner ticket is 24% lower than before the war.

So enjoy the speed, comfort and economy of air transportation. Fly—and fly United—the nation's direct coast-to-coast airway serving scores of cities.



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The Jap got no rest from Halsey's great fleet. The "secret weapons" that kept 'em punching week in, week out were floating bases—supply trains. And speedy tankers were, in the words of a high-ranking navy man, "the heart of our supply train." Oil on the waters . . . another American "first" that helped to speed victory.



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Navy Personnel Plans
(Continued from First Page)

000 men.

Earlier witnesses from the Navy Department have indicated that if it should be determined that a Navy consisting of an active fleet of 1,672 ships should be maintained, this would be manned, except in the case of submarines and small craft where safety dictates the necessity of a larger percentage, at 70% of wartime complement. Similarly, the ready fleet consisting of 2,313 ships would be manned at

(1) 20% of wartime complement if employed in shipboard training, that is, for the training of midshipmen, students in NROTC and other Reservists.

(2) 30% of wartime complement if employed in operational training and for experiment and development. By operational training is meant refresher training conducted for personnel of the active fleet.

The Reserve Fleet, consisting of 2,099 ships, would be maintained with only sufficient personnel necessary for preservation.

Section 2(b): Reenacts present law and provides that the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Marine Corps shall be 20% of the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy. With a proposed 500,000 enlisted Regular Navy strength this will provide a 100,000 enlisted Regular Marine Corps strength.

Section 3: This section reenacts present law in constraining the authorized strength to mean the daily average number of enlisted men of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps on active duty in the naval service during the fiscal year.

Increase Officer Percentage

Section 4: Provides that the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be 8 per centum of the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy.

Present law authorizes a line officer strength of 5½ per centum of the permanent authorized enlisted strength. Thus with an authorized enlisted strength of 232,000 as at present, there may be no more than 12,760 line officers.

The total authorized line officer strength, using the 5½% now authorized and with enlisted strength of 500,000, would be 27,500 line officers, barely a sufficient number to man the fleets at the 70%, 30%, and 20% of complement now proposed to be maintained. A total of 22,000 line officers, by billet count, is required to man the ships and aircraft alone at the low percentage complements.

Under the proposed bill, the authorized line strength of the Regular Navy would be 40,000 officers; that of the Marine Corps would be 8,000 officers.

The development of technical and scientific equipment, together with the tremendous expansion in the field of aviation, make it necessary that sufficient officers be allowed so that education along technical and scientific lines may be provided for a nucleus group of officers. It is estimated that an authorized line strength of 40,000 will permit advanced education for about 3,500 officers at any one time.

Reduce Forced Attrition

One of the defects in our past system of promotion has been the necessity of having a large number of officers in the lower grades, Lieutenant Junior grade, and Ensign, compared with the relatively small percentage required in the higher grades.

If this proposed legislation is enacted, it is the plan to attain the maximum line strength in a relatively slow, orderly manner. The employment of "short term" line reserve officers in the grade of Ensign, similar to the employment of aviation cadets prior to the war, is now under study. Such short-term reserve officers would be employed for a definite period of two or three years and then released to inactive duty. The plan would have the effect of reducing the input of regular officers in the grade of Ensign each year, thereby eliminating the necessity for stringent forced attrition later on in an officer's career. This proposed "short term line officer" plan will be the subject of further legislation at a later date.

No change is now contemplated in the present authorized strength of the various staff corps. An authorized enlisted strength of 500,000 and line officer strength of 40,000 would provide increases in staff corps as follows:

- Supply Corps (12% of line strength) from 1,531 to 4,800.
- Civil Engineer Corps (2% of line strength) from 255 to 800.
- Medical Corps (.65 of 1% of total authorized personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) from 2,081 to 4,390.
- Dental Corps (1 for each 500 of the total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) from 640 to 1,350.
- Chaplain Corps (1 to each 1,250 total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) from 253 to 540.

A board within the Navy Department is now making a study of personnel legislation

affecting promotion and distribution of officers and to formulate plans for adjustment of lineal positions of officers after the war. If a revision of Staff Corps numbers appears necessary, further consideration by the Congress will then be requested.

In order to attain the desired number of officers to man the postwar Navy provided in House Concurrent Resolution 80 on demobilization, the succeeding sections of the Bill H.R. 4102 relate to the transfer of certain officers now serving under temporary appointments to permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps.

Permanent Appointments

Section 5(a): Authorizes the President to appoint male officers of the following categories to permanent commissioned grades and ranks in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps in numbers determined by the President, not to exceed the authorized strength:

(a) Officers of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

(b) Officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps without permanent appointments therein. Included in this group are former enlisted men who were appointed to temporary warrant or commissioned grades or ranks.

(c) Commissioned warrant and warrant officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps with temporary appointments in higher ranks and grades.

(d) Other male persons who served on active duty during World War II as commissioned officers, commissioned warrant, or warrant officers of the Navy or Marine Corps or their reserve components, and were separated therefrom under honorable conditions—by resignation or discharge.

It is provided that those appointments to permanent warrant grade are to be made by the President; appointments to commissioned grades are to be made with the advice and consent of the Senate.

This subsection authorizes the transfer of officers of the categories indicated to permanent ranks or grades in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps in numbers determined by the President. This is the first step in the process, to have the authorization and make the transfer.

Appointments Temporary

Section 5(b)(1): Is the second process. By this subsection, officers who transfer are authorized to be temporarily appointed in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps to the rank temporarily held in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve at time of appointment with the same precedence held at time of appointment. In other words, an officer's status is changed, for example, from a temporary Lieutenant, Naval Reserve, to a temporary Lieutenant, Regular Navy.

Since officers may be appointed from inactive duty or, in the case of eligible officers who have separated themselves from the service under honorable conditions, from civil life, it is necessary to determine their new precedence. The precedence is to be determined in accordance with Regulations prescribed by the President in a later subsection of the proposed Bill.

Section 5(b)(2): Provides for the officer who transfers to retain his temporary higher rank for the same length of time as now provided for the regular officer in the laws authorizing temporary appointments.

Section 5(c)(1): This subsection provides for appointments to be made pursuant to regulations prescribed by the President.

The regulations governing appointments are being assembled by a special board appointed within the Navy Department. The items to be included in the regulations follow:

Section 5(c)(2): Makes it mandatory that standards and qualifications for appointment be established as well as determination of lineal position and precedence of appointees. In the case of appointees to the Staff Corps, running mates are assigned as now prescribed by law for officers of those Corps.

In order that there may be no lowering in lineal position of officers appointed in the regular Navy or Marine Corps by reason of the Aviation Cadet Act or the NROTC Act, authority is given to readjust the lineal position of such officers accordingly in Section 5(c)(3).

Section 5(d): Sets a time limit within which officers eligible under this proposed legislation for transfer may be so transferred. A minimum of two years is authorized for the processing of applications made under the proposed Bill.

Probationary Years

Section 6(a): Present law provides that the commission of line officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps may be revoked by the Secretary of the Navy in the case of officers initially commissioned after 23 June 1938 who, on the date of revocation have had less than seven years of continuous service as commissioned officers of the line of the Navy or Marine Corps.

By this subsection the commission of any appointee under this Act may be revoked until the latest date on which the commission of the officer next senior in lineal position to the appointee may be revoked.

Section 6(b): Provides that officers, except former commissioned warrant or warrant officers who held permanent appointments in those grades, whose commission is revoked

shall be discharged without pay.

Section 6(e): Provides that in the case of revocation of commission of former commissioners warrant or warrant officers, such officers may revert to commissioned warrant rank without examination.

Section 7: Repeals provisions of present law inconsistent with this proposed Bill.

Relief of Army Officers

(Continued from First Page)

Authority to finally approve recommendations may be delegated to, but not below those commanders specified in paragraph 9b(4), (5), and (6), AR 605-12, 17 Aug. 1944. The authority to finally approve recommendations for the release of Medical Corps officers and officers who are eligible for overseas duty and have completed less than two years' active honorable military service since 16 Sept. 1940 will not be delegated below the War Department.

c. In cases of officers serving in overseas theaters, recommendations for relief from active duty will be made by the officer's immediate commander and forwarded through command channels to The Adjutant General, Attention Officers' Branch, Separations Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Recommendations disapproved by the theater commander will not be forwarded.

d. The recommendations will include the following:

(1) Date the officer reported on extended active duty, his Adjusted Service Rating Score as of 2 Sept. 1945 and his desire as to retention in the service.

(2) Statement of duty assignments for which the officer concerned is qualified by training and experience and by civilian occupational background.

(3) Statement that a surplus exists in the command jurisdiction of officers of the particular grade or any higher grade who are qualified to fill these duty assignments.

(4) Statement that the officer is entitled to separation under honorable conditions.

(5) Statement that no disciplinary action or reclassification proceedings under AR 605-230 are pending or appropriate in the case.

(6) Statement that no Hospital Disposition Board or Army Retiring Board proceedings are pending or believed to be appropriate.

(7) A complete and up-to-date copy of officer's qualification card (not original).

e. Each commander taking action on a recommendation for relief from active duty will either reassign the officer within his jurisdiction or forward the recommendation, including in his endorsement the statement required by d (3) above, pertaining to surplus of officers in his command.

f. No disciplinary action or reclassification proceedings under AR 605-230 are pending or appropriate in the case.

g. Services of officer have been such as to entitle him to separation under Honorable conditions.

(4) No hospital disposition board or Army Retiring Board proceedings are pending or believed appropriate.

(5) Complete and up-to-date copies of officer's qualifications card (not original) are attached.

(6) No disciplinary action or reclassification proceedings under AR 605-230 are pending or appropriate in the case.

c. Subsequent forwarding endorsements will include statements b, (1) and (2) and such other remarks as may be deemed pertinent.

11. APPROVAL. a. The headquarters of the final approving authority will, upon approval of the application, issue necessary instructions to accomplish the release of the applicant. Disapproved applications will be forwarded to The Adjutant General, Attention Officers' Branch, Separations Section, for final consideration, accompanied by an endorsement stating reasons upon which action was based.

b. Eligibility for mustering-out pay will be determined by the provisions of AR 35-290.

12. RELEASE BECAUSE OF UNDUE HARSHSHIP

12. APPLICATION. a. Application of an officer may be made for relief from active duty because of undue hardship, either to the individual or his family. An application for relief from active duty under the provisions of this section must originate with the officer. An application submitted in his behalf will be referred to him without action. Applications will be forwarded in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 3b and c above and will include statement of the date the officer reported on extended active duty, his Adjusted Service Rating Score computed as of 2 Sept. 1945, and age.

b. Such applications must establish the following:

(1) The individual or his family is undergoing hardships greater than the normal hardships which are being experienced by all members or families of members of the military service.

(2) The hardship is not of temporary nature.

(3) There are no means of alleviating the condition other than by relieving the officer.

(4) Upon release, the officer will be able to eliminate or materially alleviate the condition.

c. Documentary evidence in the form of letters, telegrams, or affidavits establishing the necessity for relief from active duty will accompany each application.

d. Application for relief from active duty for undue hardship of officers temporarily in the United States from overseas theaters will be submitted to the commanding officer of the installation to which the individual concerned has been directed to report upon expiration of temporary duty or leave. The commanding officer of such station will process the application in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the major force having command jurisdiction over the installation.

e. The headquarters of the final approving authority will, upon approval of the application, issue necessary instructions to accomplish the relief of the applicant. Disapproved applications will be forwarded to The Adjutant General, Attention Officers' Branch, Separations Section.

active duty under the provisions of this section. Releases in accordance with the provisions of this section will be held to a minimum, and applications for release will be carefully scrutinized and approved only in cases where it is clearly indicated that release of the individual from active military service is essential from a national point of view. Careful consideration will be given to determining that the application is based on the national interest rather than on the personal desire and interests of the individuals concerned. An application for relief from active duty under the provisions of this section must originate with the officer. An application submitted in his behalf will be referred to him without action. Applications will be accompanied by documentary evidence in the form of affidavits, statements, letters or telegrams, setting forth the need of the services of the individual applicant. They will include the following information.

a. Date the officer reported on extended active duty, his Adjusted Service Rating Score computed as of 2 Sept. 1945 and age.

b. Name of firm, or agency, or description of individual enterprise.

c. Product manufactured or services rendered.

d. Title and description of position to be filled.

e. Connection with the activity prior to military service.

f. His qualifications for the position.

g. Letter from a responsible official of the firm, corporation, or Agency substantiating the facts given above.

10. FORWARDING OF APPLICATIONS. Applications will be forwarded as prescribed in paragraph 3b and c.

b. The first forwarding endorsement will include the following statements:

(1) Approved or disapproved.

(2) This officer is (or is not) occupying a "key" position and a replacement will (or will not) be required.

(3) Services of officer have been such as to entitle him to separation under Honorable conditions.

(4) No hospital disposition board or Army Retiring Board proceedings are pending or believed appropriate.

(5) Complete and up-to-date copies of officer's qualifications card (not original) are attached.

(6) No disciplinary action or reclassification proceedings under AR 605-230 are pending or appropriate in the case.

c. Subsequent forwarding endorsements will include statements b, (1) and (2) and such other remarks as may be deemed pertinent.

11. APPROVAL. a. The headquarters of the final approving authority will, upon approval of the application, issue necessary instructions to accomplish the release of the applicant. Disapproved applications will be forwarded to The Adjutant General, Attention Officers' Branch, Separations Section, for final consideration, accompanied by an endorsement stating reasons upon which action was based.

b. Commanders of overseas theaters are authorized to return to the continental United States officers whose recommendations for relief from active duty they have approved. Radio report of such cases will be made to The Adjutant General. The return of officers from overseas under provisions of this section will not serve to displace high-score officers or enlisted men.

6. RELEASE OF OFFICERS OF PARTICULAR CATEGORIES. The use of the provisions of this section by the major forces to provide for block release of officers of particular categories surplus to the Army-wide needs may be authorized by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, War Department General Staff, on specific request of the major force. Such requests, when submitted, will be accompanied by complete data establishing the excess as surplus to Army-wide needs.

7. CONTROLS. The Commanding Generals of the major commands will establish the necessary controls to insure that:

a. Releases of officers in accordance with the provisions of this section are accomplished generally in the order of merit established by their Adjusted Service Rating scores.

b. No releases of officers under this section will operate to defer the relief from active duty of officers or the discharge of enlisted personnel entitled to separation under the Readjustment Regulations.

8. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS. a. Forwarding endorsements of recommendations for relief from active duty may contain any additional details deemed desirable but not specifically required by paragraph 3. In the event that approval is recommended when all the required statements cannot be made, full particulars justifying exceptional action in the case will be furnished.

b. Officers relieved from active duty under the provisions of this section are relieved for the convenience of the Government and if otherwise eligible, are entitled to mustering-out pay.

9. APPLICATIONS. In particular instances when it can be definitely determined on documentary evidence that an officer can render more valuable service to the nation in a civilian capacity, he may apply for release from

(Please turn to Next Page)

Relief of Army Officers

(Continued from Preceding Page)

eration Section, for final consideration, accompanied by an endorsement stating reasons upon which action was based.

b. During the period of active hostilities the Army's pressing need for manpower necessitated that extremely rigid standards be observed in reviewing applications for separation for hardship. With the Army now in the process of demobilization it is desired that these rigid standards be relaxed. However, the basic principle of demobilization which contemplates the release, in order of merit, of those most deserving of separation will be considered in reviewing requests under this section.

b. Eligibility for mustering-out pay will be determined by the provisions of AR 35-2490.

Release Because of Age

14. REQUESTS. Male officers who have attained the age of 50 years and female officers who have attained the age of 40 years will be relieved from active duty under the provisions of this section providing:

a. They request such relief in writing.
b. They are entitled to separation under honorable conditions.

c. No disciplinary action or reclassification proceedings under AR 605-230 are pending or appropriate.

d. No hospital disposition board or Army Retiring Board proceedings are pending or believed to be appropriate.

e. SEPARATION. Officers who apply for relief from active duty under provisions of this section will be reported for separation without delay and in no case later than 60 days after application is made.

Miscellaneous General Provisions

16. GRANTING OF ACCRUED LEAVE. a. An officer who has been recommended for or has requested relief from active duty may, with his consent, be granted accrued leave pending final action in the case.

b. An officer granted such leave will be specifically notified that he is subject to reassignment.

c. Prior to final separation from active service, an officer will be granted, where practicable, terminal leave under the provisions of AR 605-115.

17. RETENTION OF COMMISSIONS AFTER RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY. A commissioned officer relieved from active duty under the provisions of this circular will be furnished a certificate of service and may retain his commissioned status, as follows:

a. An officer holding an appointment in the National Guard of the United States or in the Officers' Reserve Corps will return to inactive status in the grade held upon relief from active duty. If he holds an appointment to higher temporary grade in the Army of the United States, he will retain this grade until 6 months after the termination of the war.

b. An officer holding an appointment in the Army of the United States only will retain his appointment on inactive status until 6 months after the termination of the war.

c. Any appointment to a temporary grade in the Army of the United States (Air Corps) made under the provisions of Public Law 453-77th Congress, will be terminated.

d. Any officer relieved from active duty under the provisions of this circular may submit his resignation, if he so desires, at the time of relief or at any time while on inactive duty.

18. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS. In the case of a National Guard officer relieved from active duty under the provisions of this circular, The Adjutant General will notify the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and The Adjutant General of the State of origin, in order that appropriate action may be taken with respect to the status of the officer in the State organization.

19. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR BATTLE WOUNDED. Special consideration will be given to the desires of combat wounded officers who, as a result of their wounds, are permanently below the physical standards for general service. Such personnel who so desire will be relieved from active duty whenever practicable. However, if any individual specifically requests to be retained on active duty, special consideration will be given his retention provided his physical condition, experience, and the needs of the service will permit useful employment. Combat disabled officers will not be encouraged to remain on active duty.

20. RESCISSION. a. The following publications are rescinded:

(1) War Department Circular 485, 1944, subject: "Relief of Officers, Warrant Officers and Flight Officers from Active Duty."

(2) Section VII, War Department Circular 137, 1945.

(3) Section V, War Department Circular 150, 1945.

(4) Letter, AGPO-S-A-220.8 (18 Aug. 1945) dated 29 Aug. 1945, subject: "Release of Physically Qualified Military Personnel by Means other than Readjustment Regulations."

b. Cases initiated under the provisions of rescinded publications prior to receipt of this circular will be processed for final action under the provisions of this circular.

(AG 210.8 (14 Sept. 1945)).

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

One Move Restriction Lifted

(Continued from First Page)

visions of AR 55-120 as modified below, to—

a. Dependents of personnel on orders directing permanent change of station issued on or after 1 November 1945.

b. Dependents of personnel on orders directing permanent change of station subsequent to 1 September 1942, from the last permanent duty station to present permanent duty station only. This travel is authorized only in cases wherein dependents have not previously joined personnel upon whom they are dependent at their present permanent station and where travel is commenced on or after 1 November 1945.

2. Authorized baggage—a. The one-move restriction on the transportation of authorized baggage of military personnel is removed. The lifting of this restriction is effective with shipment of authorized baggage made on and after 1 November 1945 and is subject to the provisions of AR 55-100 as modified below.

b. For military reasons, the permanent change of station allowance of authorized baggage will not be shipped at government expense for personnel in the following categories:

(1) Personnel assigned to a unit which is under orders for inactivation.

(2) Personnel of a unit being redeployed from one theater to another theater through the United States.

(3) Personnel under orders for movement to centers for the purpose of being demobilized.

c. Pending the revision of AR 55-100, so much of those regulations as are subject to the one-move restriction are modified in accordance with the provisions of this circular.

d. Personnel not of the categories referred to in b above may, on and after 1 Nov. 1945, have their authorized baggage shipped upon presentation of proper orders, as follows:

(1) From their home of record or from their former permanent duty station or any other permanent duty station at which such personnel has been on duty since 1 Sept. 1942, or from combination thereof, to their present permanent duty station, without any excess costs to the personnel concerned, as a result of separate shipments.

(2) From one or more places of storage within the continental limits of the United States to which shipment was made at government or personal expense upon assignment to overseas duty, to their present permanent duty stations within the continental United States.

(3) From place of storage to which originally shipped under the provisions of paragraph 14f, AR 55-100, to any permanent duty station at which they are now or may subsequently be assigned to duty.

e. Except as modified by this circular, the provisions of AR 55-100, 28 April 1943, as changed, remain in full force and effect.

f. The Commanding Generals, Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, and Army Service Forces will implement this directive to insure that change of station orders indicate personnel of the categories in b above.

g. The removal of this restriction does not constitute War Department approval of any claim for reimbursement where baggage was shipped, due to the one-move restriction, at personal expense between 1 Sept. 1942 and 1 Nov. 1945.

h. Subparagraph b above will not be construed as denying the shipment of authorized allowances of an individual on retirement or relief from active duty.

Promotions in Army

(Continued from First Page)

exceptionally deserving will be recommended.

i. Recommendations for promotion to field grades will not be forwarded by commanders indicated in paragraph 9b (4), (5), and (6), AR 605-12, or by the major subordinate commanders within overseas theaters until all officers serving in grades higher than warrantied by the duties and responsibilities of their positions have been reassigned or reported as surplus to the needs of their command.

5. Military personnel of the following categories will not be recommended for promotion:

a. Those who become surplus for any reason, including a lack of position vacancies in reduced bulk allotments.

b. Those who are assigned to category IV units.

c. Those designated as nonessential.

d. Those who are under consideration for immediate discharge or relief from active duty.

6. Specific overseas commanders to whom authority has been delegated to take final action on promotion recommendations will not subdelegate this authority for promotion recommendations to and within field grades. Previous instructions issued by such commanders in conflict will be immediately rescinded.

7. All recommendations submitted for field officers occupying non-Table of Organization positions will be accompanied by an organization chart showing the actual grades of all key officers within the agency, activity, or installation.

8. In addition to the requirements of AR 605-12, 17 Aug. 1944, as amended by Change 1, 9 Dec. 1944, the following statements will be

incorporated in all recommendations for promotion of officers, irrespective of grade, and will be made by each endorsing headquarters up to and including those commanders indicated in paragraph 9b (4), (5), and (6), AR 605-12, and major subordinate commanders in overseas theaters:

"This officer is not under consideration for immediate relief from active duty; is not a member of a unit scheduled for inactivation; and, if promoted, will continue to occupy the position for which recommended or a similar position commensurate with a higher grade."

"All officers under my assignment jurisdiction, serving in grades higher than is warranted by the duties and responsibilities of their positions, have been reassigned or have been reported as surplus to the needs of this command."

Note.—Exceptions to the provisions of the above may be made for that personnel described in paragraphs 3c and 4d (5) and (6), AR 605-12, as amended, and for that personnel described in paragraph 4d (4), AR 605-12, as amended.

9. The promotion of enlisted men will continue in accordance with existing regulations, subject to the restrictions outlined in paragraph 5.

Army and Navy Journal

173

September 29, 1945

Wise.) this week declared that he did not believe there is any vital difference or conflict between the Pacific commander and the State Department.

"General MacArthur, acting as Supreme Commander of the United Nations," Senator Wiley said, "did right in releasing his statement to the press to the effect that by next July only 200,000 men would be required in our occupation forces in Japan and Korea unless unforeseen factors arise."

No Further "E" Awards

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Assistant Secretary of Navy H. Struve Hensel this week announced the termination of the Army-Navy "E" Award Program, through which the two Departments recognized outstanding contributions to the war effort by industrial plants.

Awards granted at the August meetings of the Army and Navy Boards for Production Awards will be presented but no further meetings of the Boards will take place.

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Concourse Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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THE new Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson are finding themselves in the same predicament as many other Washington folk—they have to look for new quarters.

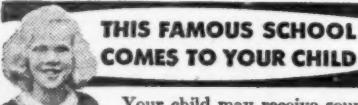
The charming home they have occupied at 1545 35th street northwest is the property of Vice Admiral and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, and the Admiral has returned to Washington and they want their old home back again. For the present they are at their farm, Henson's Landing, Welcome Md., near La Plata, and Mrs. Patterson is desperately searching for another house.

Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Military Aide to President Truman, and Mrs. Vaughan; Commo. James J. Vardaman, Naval Aide to the President, and Mrs. Vardaman, were among the guests Tuesday evening, when the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Vinson were feted at a Mexican barbecue at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Tomas Cajigas in collaboration with the Attaché of the Mexican Embassy, Senor Fernandez, who was accompanied by Senora de Fernandez. Also there were Col. James E. Ash, Capt. and Mrs. Diggs Logan, Commo. and Mrs. D. E. Pugh, Maj. and Mrs. William Casey, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Lull, and Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower.

Capt. and Mrs. Willard Smith were guests at an informal luncheon at the Capitol Tuesday, when Mrs. Claude Pepper, wife of the Florida senator, now in Moscow, entertained them. Later Mrs. Frederick Witt escorted them to the American Newspaper Women's Club, where Capt. Smith spoke informally on some of his experiences in Bataan, especially the "Death March." They left Wednesday for New York and will go on to Fort Sill, where Capt. Smith is to take a refresher course.

One of the season's most colorful programs was the fashion show-luncheon, staged by the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation Officers' Wives Club in the patio of the officers' club in Wilmington, Calif. Following a buffet luncheon, Mrs. Robert A. Merchant, Active Chairman, greeted the organization and conducted a short business meeting.

After the meeting, Mrs. Rachel Abr-



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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. HARVEY L. CUPP, JR., before her marriage to Lt. Cupp, AAF, on 1 September was Miss Marnie McGarraugh, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Riley E. McGarraugh, CAC (AA) USA.

ham officiated as mistress of ceremonies for the fashion show. The colorful costumes were completed with smart hats offered by Mrs. Dorothy Buster.

The models, members of the Officers' Wives Club, consisted of Mrs. W. A. Bell, Mrs. B. C. Kerns, Mrs. P. E. Linnekin, Mrs. H. E. Trask and Mrs. L. R. Reed.

The 438th ASF band from the Port, under the direction of Corp. Don Parker, played soft music during the showing. Major W. C. Wolf, Special Services, was responsible for obtaining the music.

Mrs. J. E. Meyer, Jr., retiring Social Chairman, planned the afternoon with the assistance of Mrs. J. B. Lindsey, luncheon chairman, Mrs. Greg Thompson, Mrs. (Please turn to Page 176)

MEN in SERVICE

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Weddings and Engagements

MR. and Mrs. John Nicholas Ludwig, Jr., announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Orr to Lt. Lester Leroy Salzer, AAF, on Wednesday, 10 Sept., at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lt. Salzer's home is in Keokuk, Iowa, and he is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of '44.

The bride is a graduate of Bucknell University, class of '44. At the wedding the bride was attended by the Misses Barbara Dyer and Adele Markley.

Twenty-three years ago Alexander Montgomery, son of Col. and Mrs. R. C. Montgomery, was carried into the Old Post chapel, Ft. Sill, Okla., to be christened. On Sunday, 15 Sept., 1st Lt. Montgomery returned to the same edifice to marry Miss Donna Mae Preisich, Lawton, Okla.

Lieutenant Montgomery, a graduate of Yale university, was born in St. Louis. His father, Col. R. C. Montgomery, was director of the Department of Materiel, Field Artillery School, from 1920 to 1926. Mrs. Montgomery brought her son, born in St. Louis, Mo., back to Ft. Sill for the christening ceremony. Colonel Montgomery and his family resided on the post at Quarters No. 127 South.

Lieutenant Montgomery has been assigned to the 623rd Observation battalion, stationed at Ft. Sill. Upon the return from their wedding trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Montgomery plan to make their home in Lawton, Okla. Colonel and Mrs. Montgomery now reside in Temple, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. William Herriott of Chat-ham, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Lois, to Lt. Howard Charles Metzler, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Metzler of Forest Hills, N. Y.

Miss Herriott was a member of the 1944 graduating class from Oberlin College. Lieutenant Metzler is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, 1944, and is stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Miss Mary Marilla Bovee Kail, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ira J. Kail of Whittaker Hill, Huntington, W. Va., and Lt. Comdr. Thomas Bradley Wolfe, USN, of Washington, D. C., were united in marriage 5 Sept., at 2 p.m. in Trinity Episcopal Church, Huntington, W. Va. Dr. S. Roger Tyler, rector, performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with palms, ferns and white tapers in seven-branched candelabra. On the altar were vases of white gladioli and arrangement of gladioli were placed in the church and choir loft. The wedding music was played by Mr. J. R. Marcum.

Miss Kail was given in marriage by her father. She wore a wedding gown of white slipper satin fashioned with fitted bodice, sweetheart neckline, fitted sleeves, pointed over the hands and a full skirt, gathered at either side, forming panels.

Her long veil of illusion fell from a corner of the veiling designed with three loops. She carried a bride's bouquet of orchids and stephanotis.

Miss Patricia Wallace was bridesmaid, and Mrs. Arthur Middleton Parker, Jr., of Washington, sister of the groom, was matron of honor.

Comdr. James M. Wolfe of Annapolis, Md., brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Capt. Joseph Kail, brother of the bride; Lt. James Rusk, Mr. John Marple, and Mr. George Hiatt of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A reception was held following the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Assisting Mrs. Kail were Mrs. Virginia McConnell Wolfe of Washington, D. C., mother of the groom; Mrs. Lee Sehon, Mrs. H. Alfred Resener, Mrs. Paul Hardy, Miss Annette Harvey and Mrs. James R. Haworth. The bride and groom left in the afternoon for Corpus Christi, Tex., where they will make their home. They will stop in Dallas, Tex., to visit the bride's brother, Maj. S. Goodhue Kail, who is stationed there.

Miss Kail attended Marshall High School and was graduated from Western College, Oxford, Ohio. She has been laboratory analyst for the Ashland Oil and Refining Co. Lt. Comdr. Wolf was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1941. He served with the Atlantic Fleet and for the past two years has been with the Naval Air Corps. He is the son of Mrs. Virginia McConnell Wolfe of Washington and Comdr. James M. Wolfe, U. S. Coast Guard, stationed in Alaska.

In the Church of the Advent in Birmingham, Ala., Miss Joyce Agricola, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wilmer Agricola was married Sunday afternoon, 12 Aug., to Lt. Hugh Campbell Parker, Jr. Bishop C. C. J. Carpenter of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama united them in marriage. The bride was escorted and given away by her father, and her only attendant was Mrs. Hugh Agricola, jr., and Mr. E. D. King was best man.

The bride wore a charming frock of pink-print crepe and a garland of variegated flowers on her head and carried a prayer book ornamented with a white orchid from which was suspended a shower of tuberoses.

An informal buffet supper was given by the bride's parents following the ceremony at the Redmont Hotel, after which the young couple left for a trip to New Orleans. They are now at Del Rio, Tex., where Lt. Parker is stationed, being attached to the Army Air Forces at Laughlin Field.

The bride was graduated from Fairfax Hall Junior College in Waynesboro, Va., and Traphagen Art School, New York. Her brother, Capt. Hugh Wilmer Agricola, jr., is with the armed forces in the Pacific.

Lt. Parker was graduated from Fishburn Military Academy, Waynesboro, Sullivan's Preparatory School, and the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1945.

He is the son of Col. and Mrs. Hugh Campbell Parker of Tapahoneck, Va.

(Please turn to Page 176)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLES, MD.

24 Sept. 1945

Capt. Earl R. Morrissey, USN, has returned to his home on Prince George St., after a short tour in Germany.

Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Frellsen have returned to their home at Wardour after a ten day visit to New York and Philadelphia.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles Pierce who were recently married in Atlanta, Ga., are visiting Lieutenant Pierce's mother, Mrs. Kenneth P. Pierce, at her home on Southgate Ave. Lieutenant Pierce's father, Colonel Pierce, USA, is now on duty overseas.

Capt. and Mrs. I. I. Yates who have been visiting Mrs. Kenneth P. Pierce left recently for Coronado, Calif.

Judge and Mrs. Ridgley P. Melvin have as their guests at their home on South River, their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Ridgley P. Melvin, Jr., USNR, and Mrs. Melvin, and their son Lt. John Burwell Melvin, USMCR, and their daughters and sons-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Garnett Y. Clark and Lt. and Mrs. Donald H. Patterson.

Mrs. Mustin, wife of Comdr. Lloyd Mustin, USN, and her three children returned last week from Portland, Maine, where they spent the summer, and will visit Mrs. Mustin's cousin, Mrs. Donald Thomas of Southgate Ave.

Comdr. and Mrs. John Bowers of Norfolk, who have been spending ten days leave at their home on Charles St., entertained last Thursday at a large cocktail party in celebration of their fortieth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. Charles R. Brown, USN, has returned from the west coast and is staying at the home of her mother, Mrs. Nicholas H. Green, on Charles St.

Lt. Frederick B. Pickering, USA, and Mrs. Pickering are visiting Lieutenant Pickering's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon D. Pickering of Ferry Farms. Lieutenant Pickering recently returned after three years in Europe.

Mrs. South, widow of the late Col. Hamilton D. South, USMC, who has been visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Commander and Mrs. McEntee at their quarters on Perry Circle, left yesterday for Coronado, Calif.

NORFOLK, VA.

27 Sept. 1945

Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Kipt, Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Lane, Comdr. and Mrs. P. E. Hartman, Comdr. J. B. Kuehl and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Lyon entertained Thursday evening at a cocktail party in the Aviation Officers Club, Breezy Point, Naval Air Station. The hours were from 6 to 7:30 and the guests numbered 150.

Lt. (jg) Frank H. Moeller, USNR, and Mrs. Moeller were hosts on Thursday evening at a cocktail party given at their home in Portsmouth. Their guests included Comdr. T. E. Chambers, Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Bailey, Ensign and Mrs. Alphonse Kraus, Lt. C. B. Hibben, Lt. J. T. Follett, Lt. (jg) Irving Seaman, Jr., Lt. C. B. Hibben, Lt. J. Tfoumfm man, Jr., Lt. (jg) D. Siegle and Lt. (jg) J. W. Madden.

Miss Joan Ann Waters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Waters, of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of Norfolk, has chosen Monday morning, 1 October, for her marriage to Capt. James Patrick Keefe, USA, son of Mrs. Mac Stapleton Keefe of this city and the late James Patrick Keefe. The ceremony will take place at a nuptial mass at 10 o'clock in St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Poughkeepsie, New York.

Miss Elizabeth Browning of Chicago announces the engagement of her niece, Isabel Mann, USCG (WR), daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William David Mann of Highland Park, Ill., to Lt. Arthur Lenssen, Jr., USCG, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lenssen of Englewood, N. J., and Edgartown, Mass. The wedding will take place in Providence, R. I., in October.

Lt. and Mrs. Stickton H. Tyler, Jr., have issued invitations for a cocktail party Sunday, 30 Sept., at 5 o'clock at their home on Westover Ave., in honor of Mrs. Tyler's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wiley Grandy, 4th, who arrived this week to make their home in Norfolk.

CAMP LEE, VA.

23 Sept. 1945

Fourteen Army nurses, two Red Cross

workers from National Headquarters and a WAC officer from the Office of the Quartermaster General comprise the student personnel of Class 5 of the Climatic Clothing and Equipment Course winding up their instruction at the Quartermaster School this week.

The nurses headed by three Lt. Colonels and representing every section of the United States, along with the rest of the students, have returned from a week of technical study and use of the clothing and equipment designed especially for wet, cold climates. The week was divided between the Quartermaster General's Climatic Research Laboratory at Lawrence, Massachusetts and cold, wet and windy Mt. Washington.

An OQMG special Field Branch project, the current phase of the course is the responsibility of Maj. Cornelius M. Reing, assistant director, and the bulk of the instruction falls to Maj. Walter Haigh's division of Methods and Instruction.

While here, the students will study principles of public speaking, lesson planning and preparation, use of visual aids and allied subjects calculated to equip the enrollees to go back to their organizations and effectively teach, demonstrate and sell the value and "how" of proper use and care of the clothing and equipment.

Born of the need of protecting fighting men from the ravages of extreme cold and dampness, the technological advancements outstripped the training of soldiers in their proper use and resulted in the necessity of setting up special training for instructor teams that could pass on the knowledge in a missionary manner. The record of the Quartermaster School in instructor training and guidance made it the logical place for adding the finishing touches to the technical experience gained by the students in the initial phases of the course.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

21 Sept. 1945

An advance detachment of the 30th Infantry Division, recently returned from the ETO, has arrived at Fort Jackson and this week set up headquarters preparatory to the arrival of the main body of troops expected next week. Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, who took command of the division in 1942 and in 1944 led the 30th through the European campaign from Normandy to the Elbe, is expected to arrive at Fort Jackson in the near future. Overseas the 30th fought first with the First Army and later with the Ninth Army. Gen. Wm. H. Simpson, Ninth Army commanding general, has commanded the 30th Division at Fort Jackson in 1942 for two months before General Hobbs assumed command.

Maj. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, commanding general, 12th Hq. and Hq. Detachment, Second Army, presented medals to 68 returned veterans of overseas service at a special review of troops held in honor of the occasion here Wednesday morning. The men receiving the medals represented four services, seven different units. Col. James A. Kilian, 12th Detachment executive officer, was commander of troops at the impressive ceremonies at which over 6,000 troops passed in review. Music was furnished by the 80th and 24th AGF bands.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Mackelvie is commanding general of V Corps Artillery, now stationed at Fort Jackson. Former artillery commander of the 80th Infantry Division, General Mackelvie assumed command of V Corps artillery at the close of the European campaigns.

Total Victory Party, complete with food, music, dancing and prizes to lucky winners was held Wednesday evening at the Station Complement Officers' Club. A large turn-out of club members and their guests attended the gala affair. Preceding the party a business meeting was held for the semi-annual election of officers. Elected were Lt. Col. L. S. Helm, president; Capt. Paul Ryan, vice-president, and Maj. R. B. Eleazer, station complement member of the board of governors. The party got under way at 8 o'clock, when guests proceeded to the club dining room for supper which was served buffet style. Dining and dancing were enjoyed on the Patio. Music was furnished by the 330th ASF PRD band.

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Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*1st Lt. Raymond L. Knight, AAF, destruction of 24 enemy aircraft in the Po Valley, Italy.

*Cpl. Horace M. Thorne, Cav., gave his life in breaking up an enemy position.

Pfc. Edward A. Bennett, Inf., singlehandedly took a German stronghold and killed 8 Germans.

Pfc. Melvin E. Biddle, Paratrooper, action against the enemy near Soye, Belgium.

Distinguished Service Medal

Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry, USA, outstanding leadership in organizing 2nd Corps Area into the 2nd Service Command.

Maj. Gen. S. G. Henry, USA, (OLC), directed War Dept. personnel policies.

Brig. Gen. H. A. Nisley, USA, Ord. officer of 12th Army Group in France, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany.

Brig. Gen. E. L. Harrison, USA, maintained effective counter-intelligence activities in France and Germany.

Capt. J. T. Acuff, USN, Commander Task Group Thirty Point Eight, Third Fleet.

Maj. Gen. G. B. Erskine, USMC, Com. Gen. Third Marine Div. at Iwo Jima.

Maj. Gen. K. E. Rockey, USMC, Com. Gen. Fifth Marine Div. at Iwo Jima.

Col. Robert Cutler, AUS, outstanding work in connection with soldier voting.

Maj. Gen. J. W. O'Daniel, USA, (OLC), Meritorious service in the Allied campaign in Europe.

Col. W. M. McKee, CE, Chief of Contract Termination Div., Office of Chief of Engineers, Army Service Forces.

Maj. Gen. F. H. Lanahan, Jr., USA, Deputy Chief and Chief Signal Officer, SHAEF.

Col. Herman Beukema, USA, Director Army Specialized Training Div. of War Dept.

Navy Cross

Capt. J. M. Hoskins, USN, extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy near P. I. while on board an aircraft carrier.

1st Lt. W. F. Shaffner, USMC, Service on Peleliu.

*Pfc. H. S. Bowman, USMC, Service on Saipan.

*Pfc. F. W. Cramer, USMC, Service on Saipan.

*Pfc. C. F. Ringgold, USMC, Service on Guam.

Legion of Merit

Capt. J. M. Hoskins, USN, Capt. J. P. Vetter, USN, Capt. Gene Markey, USNR, Brig. Gen. George Honnen, USA, Col. Benjamin Webster, AAF, Capt. G. E. Griggs, USN, Capt. W. M. Cole, USN, Lt. Comdr. R. J. Schmidt, USNR, Col. R. N. Mackin, Col. G. A. M. Anderson, USA, Commo. H. B. McElear, USN-Ret., Col. R. J. O'Keefe, AAF, Lt. Col. C. R. Mathis, Maj. A. J. Bonis, Lt. Col. G. B. Walker, Jr., Maj. S. K. L. Kay, Capt. C. H. Vellum, SC, Rear Adm. R. D. Workman, (ChC.) USN.

Silver Star

Capt. W. J. Whipple, USN, Gunnery officer of USS Denver during action off Solomon Islands.

Comdr. F. J. Beeton, USN, Action at Leyte, P. I.

Lt. Comdr. E. J. Kroeger, USNR, Action over Leyte.

Capt. S. H. Thompson, USNR, action at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, P. I.

Pfc. C. W. Fenger, USMC, Peleliu.

Pfc. O. W. Wright, USMC, off Tinian on an LVT.

*Pfc. G. H. Kimsey, USMC, Saipan.

*Pfc. H. W. Nyegaard, USMC, Saipan.

*Pfc. K. W. Barnhard, USMC, Saipan.

*Pfc. O. C. Sheen, USMC, Tinian.

Cpl. V. W. Williams, USMC, Saipan.

Bronze Star

Capt. J. A. Scott, USN, (GS), Capt. J. W. Cummings, USN, Capt. S. F. Cummings, USNR, Capt. E. H. Tillman, Jr., USN-Ret., Capt. P. V. H. Weens, USN-Ret., Capt. L. F. Welch, USN-Ret., Capt. G. L. Woodruff, USN-Ret., Lt. Col. E. G. Hardaway, Lt. Col. E. W. Amick, Comdr. P. C. Smith, USNR, Lt. V. F. Lyon, USNR, Comdr. C. B. Lannan, USN, Comdr. E. B. Grantham, Jr., USN, Rear Adm. E. G. Rose, USCG, Lt. Col. J. S. Fredin, *Col. C. M. Matthews, Lt. Vern Carstenson, Lt. J. W. Sincovich, USN, (GS), Capt. J. B. Bartholdi, USN-Ret., Capt. G. F. Bunnell, USNR, Capt. L. P. P. I.

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Army and Navy Journal

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September 29, 1945

Wenzell, USN-Ret., +Comdr. T. B. Oakley, Jr., USN, R. F. Kimball, FCN 1s, USN, Mr. V. J. Colaguori.

Air Medal

*Capt. R. A. Edmonds, USMC, D. W. Hutchison, ACMM, USN, B. L. Joseph, ARM 1e USNR, S. M. Kern, ACRM, USNR, F. R. Krabbe, ACRM, USN, J. C. McMahan, ACRM, USN, C. Morgan, ACMM, USN, B. H. Morris, ACMM, USN, T. J. Lee, AMM 1c, USN, J. I. Lund, Jr., AP 1c, USNR, A. W. Macy, Jr., ARM 1c, USN, E. J. Molloy, Jr., AMM 1e, USN, J. B. Vissage, ARM 1c, USN, B. C. Nice, AMM 2c, USN, H. L. Parker, ARM 2c, USN, G. K. O'Connor, AMM 3c, USN.

Letters of Commendation

Capt. Joseph Baer, USN-Ret., Capt. William Baggaley, USN, Capt. Thomas Blain, USNR, Capt. W. J. Carver, USN-Ret., Capt. E. A. Crenshaw, Jr., USNR, Capt. H. S. Duckworth, USN, Capt. G. A. Eubank, USNR, Capt. C. C. Hartman, USN, Capt. T. W. Jacobs, USN, Capt. Preston Marshall, USN-Ret., Capt. H. J. Pierce, USN-Ret., Capt. H. W. Pillsbury, USN-Ret., Capt. L. A. Puckett, USN.

Foreign Decoration

Maj. Gen. H. S. Aurand, USA, awarded the Croix de Guerre and National Order of the Legion of Honor by the Provisional Government of the French Republic for his achievements as com. general of the Normandie base section in France last year.

*Posthumous award.

+Missing in action.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators have requests for the addresses of the following army officers' wives and families. We should appreciate your sending any you know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Frayne Baker (Marianne), Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Eldred G. Brown (Norts), Lt. Col., AC; Mrs. Carl Chrisman (Betty), 2nd Lt.; Mrs. William M. Connor, Col. JAGD, retired; Mrs. Phillip M. Courtney III; Mrs. J. H. Dixon; Mrs. John A. Joyce; Mrs. Kemp, wife of MC reserve officer, POW Japanese; Mrs. William J. Mahoney, Col., 16th Inf. Regt.; Mrs. Thomas D. Meyer (Peg), Col., FA; Mrs. George E. Pierce, Lt. Col., AC, deceased; Mrs. Paul W. Scheldecker, Col., AC; Mrs. John Stuart, Col., CA; Mrs. D. R. Watkins; family of Benjamin Horatio Holderby, Lt., Inf.; family of Capt. Tony Meade, POW Japanese; family of Capt. Packard, formerly 31st Inf., Manila; family of 2nd Lt. Francis E. Rinehart, AC; family of Capt. Don G. Thompson, POW Japanese.

Silver Star

Honorably discharged women personnel relieved from active duty because of pregnancy are eligible for maternity care during the period of confinement as well as out-patient postnatal care for at least 6 months thereafter, the War Department said this week.

Out-patient care will be administered at any Army medical installation with suitable maternity facilities, the Department said. Maternity care to be provided includes all treatment or hospitalization necessary during prenatal and immediate postnatal period for medical conditions incident to or deleterious to pregnancy.

Registers Firearms

In behalf of public safety, Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, today appealed to all members and veterans of the armed forces and their families to register and safeguard all machine guns and similar automatic weapons which have been brought into the country as war trophies.

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Service Social Notes
(Continued from Page 174)

W. C. Solf, Mrs. Allen Thomas, and Mrs. Frank Gay.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of Lt. Col. J. E. Meyer, Jr., Camp Ross, is leaving the organization to return to her home in New York. Lt. Col. Meyer is leaving the army for civilian life. Replacing Mrs. Meyer as Social Chairman is Mrs. Robert Shidler, wife of Capt. Robert Shidler.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter L. Reed have been notified that their son-in-law, Dr. James K. Monro, had been released from internment in Singapore area and was in good health. Dr. Monro, at the time of the fall of Singapore was Chief Operating Surgeon in the Singapore General Hospital. Mrs. Monro and her two children are at 7 Berwyn Road, Richmond, Surrey, England, awaiting his arrival. It is expected that Dr. Monro will reach England within the next 5 or 6 weeks.

Members of the Joint Aircraft Committee, their work together finished, met at the Carlton Hotel Monday evening to bid each other farewell. In the gathering from six to eight were Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Under Secretary Gates, Assistant Secretary for Air John L. Sullivan, Rear Adm. H. B. Sallada, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Rear Adm. L. B. Richardson, Rear Adm. E. D. Foster, and in the army group General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces; also Maj. Gen. E. M. Powers, Brig. Gen. G. C. Jamison, Brig. Gen. E. C. Langford, Brig. Gen. E. W. Rawlings, Brig. Gen. R. C. Copland, and Brig. Gen. Max Schneider.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. C. McAuliffe, Col. and Mrs. John H. M. Haswell, Major Paul Kronacker were service folk among the guests of the Belgian Ambassador Baron Silvercruys, when he entertained at dinner Monday evening in honor of his country's Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Paul Henri Spaak.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, newly appointed U. S. Ambassador to Panama, and Mrs. Hines were guests of honor at a super party given Sunday evening by Dr. and Mrs. James Alexander Lyon, at their country place, Glenview Farm in Maryland.

Miss Dorothy Rutherford entertained at a small dance at the home of her parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. H. K. Rutherford Saturday evening, the guests including daughters of Service folk and members of the Diplomatic Corps with Lt. and Mrs. Owen McKeivitt, Lt. and Mrs. Richard Park, and Miss Vetta Lais, Capt. James Bernhardt, Lt. Bernard Jennings, Capt. Frank Salisbury, Lt. Warren Rabb, Lt. Comdr. Norman Parkin, Lt. Clark Cole and others.

Mrs. Lucien K. Truscott, Jr., who has been living in Charlottesville, Va., since Lt. Gen. Truscott, commanding general of the U. S. 7th army in Italy, went overseas, has recently taken a house in Alexandria, Va. Young Lucien 3rd, their son, graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in this last year's class.

After a tour of duty in the CBI area, Col. Frank Kane, USO, has returned to this country and joined Mrs. Kane, who is living at the home of her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith on Army-Navy Drive in Arlington, Va. There to greet his father last week-end was Lt. Frank Kane, Jr., who graduated from West Point last June and has just finished the course at Fort Benning, and soon to depart for overseas duty. Lt. Kane married last June Miss Joan Trudeau, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur G. Trudeau, who will remain with her mother, when Lt. Kane goes on duty. Col. Kane having been assigned to the War Dept. in Washington, he and Mrs. Kane are looking for an apartment.

Mrs. Eleazar Parmly, whose husband Col. Parmly is in the Pacific, has just returned to her home in Washington after a visit at West Point. She was a member of the dinner party there, at which Col. and Mrs. Charles W. West announced the

engagement of their daughter, Hortense Marie West, to Cadet Eleazar Parmly, her son, as previously noted in the JOURNAL.

Weddings and Engagements
(Continued from Page 174)

Col. Parker, USA, is attached to the 84th division in Germany.

Ft. Leavenworth society was highlighted last week by the wedding of Miss Mary Jo Eley, daughter of Col. William Stuart Eley, Inf., Commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, and Mrs. Eley and Lt. Col. Irving Jackson Harrell, Jr., AUS, of Ft. Leavenworth and Bainbridge, Ga., instructor of the Command and General Staff School.

The setting was the historic Chapel at the Garrison which was filled with friends to witness the marriage of the popular young couple, and was an event of interest throughout the service owing to the prominence of the families of Miss Eley and Col. Harrell.

During the assembling of the guests who were seated by the ushers, Lt. Col. H. C. Zindel, Col. Z. F. Frese, Jr., Maj. G. W. Bache and Maj. L. Wigington, Jr., a program of nuptial music was played by the organist, Miss Margaret Berry.

Just previous to the entrance of the wedding party, Capt. Earl Wolstagel, violinist, played "Meditation" and "Adoration."

The bride's sister, Miss Georgia Day Eley, acted as maid of honor and only attendant and Lt. Col. Harrell chose Lt. Col. H. L. Kibler as his best man with the double ring ceremony being performed by Chaplain John Sager.

Miss Eley, who was given in marriage by her father, Col. Eley, chose as her wedding gown a lovely creation of white satin brocade with Duchesse lace. Her long veil of illusion fell from a cap to the length of the train and she carried a bouquet of gardenias.

A reception for three hundred guests followed immediately after the wedding.

The spacious quarters of the commandant and his wife were beautifully arranged with a profusion of flowers.

The guests were received before a mantle banked with asters and trailing vines and included the members of the bridal party, Colonel and Mrs. Eley with the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. I. J. Harrell, grandmother, Mrs. J. Floyd of Bainbridge, Ga., and his aunt, Mrs. W. R. Latham of Tallahassee, Fla.

Col. and Mrs. Harrell left for a short wedding trip and on their return will reside in Leavenworth.

The bride attended Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va., Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., and was graduated in the 1944 class of Stanford University, Calif.

Col. Harrell was graduated from the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., in 1941. He served in Hawaii and the South Pacific for three years, returning to this country in 1944. He was graduated with the 20th class at the Command and General Staff School where he is now serving as instructor.

Col. Carroll Ray Hutchins, USA, and Mrs. Hutchins announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Marian, to 1st Lt. Warren Justin Taylor, MC, Reserve, AUS, son of Dr. William J. Taylor of Dedham, Mass., and Mrs. Virginia Taylor of Boston, Mass.

The wedding took place Saturday, 15 Sept. at the Church of Christ, Hanover, N. H. The double ring ceremony was used.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Patricia Bohell of Yonkers, N. Y. S. Sgt. Robert Perkins of Arlington, Mass., was best man. The bride was given in marriage by her father who came from France for the occasion.

After the wedding a reception was held at Hanover Inn and after a brief wedding trip Dr. and Mrs. Taylor will reside at Hanover.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Frances Martin and Mr. Max Hans Wagner took place on Monday, 24 Sept. at Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Chaplain Feltham James, officiating.

The bride was given away by her brother Mr. Williams Swift Martin, Miss Clare Spackman of Phila., was the only attendant. Mr. F. R. McIntosh was best man. Mr. Leland James and Mr. Marsh

Chapman were ushers. Only the family and close friends witnessed the ceremony which was followed by a reception at Hotel 2400.

Miss Martin, daughter of Mrs. W. Swift Martin and the late Maj. Martin Cav., USA, is an Army daughter, a direct descendant of Gen. Joseph Gardiner Swift, first graduate of West Point, and granddaughter of the late Capt. John W. Martin, 4th Cav., USA.

The bride wore the wedding gown and Brussels point lace veil of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Chas. Francis Stone of New York, and carried white roses and bouvardia.

The bride attended Holton Arms School in Washington and is a graduate of the Warrenton Country School, and the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy. For the last two years, she has been head of the Occupational Therapy Department at Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Wagner was in the Army for three years, serving as S. Sgt. with the 3rd Air Force, and with the A. M. G. in the European Theatre of Operations. He returned from Europe early in August, and is now in business in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagner will live in New York City.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Ann Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoffman Wilson of Gladwyne, Pa., and Capt. Hugh Roberts Lehman, son of Col. and Mrs. Asa Margrave Lehman of Ardmore, Pa., will take place Saturday, 29 September, at four o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church of Ardmore, with the Reverend Allan MacLachlan Free, D.D., officiating.

The bride will enter the church and be given in marriage by her father. She will wear a gown of heavy white satin; her veil will fall to the end of the court train from a coronet of heirloom lace. She will carry an old-fashioned bouquet of gardenias and bouvardia.

Mrs. Carl J. Hansen, sister of the bride will be matron of honor. Bridesmaids are Miss Mary Esther Ingle, Miss Joanne Stone, Miss Elizabeth Gwen Wonderland and Mrs. Harold G. Wilson. Mary Lee Hansen, niece of the bride will be flower girl.

Colonel Lehman will be best man and the ushers include: Maj. Harold G. Wilson, brother of the bride, Capt. Kenneth M. Scott, Capt. John W. Walleigh and S. Sgt. Robert C. Wright.

A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents at Gladwyne.

Captain Lehman has just returned after serving three years with the Eighth Air Force overseas. He graduated from the Citadel in 1941 and was attending the Graduate School of Chemistry at the University of Penna., when he entered the Army.

Mrs. Frank Lewis Miller announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Elizabeth Miller, to Lt. Charles Dorian, USCG, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. C. Dorian of Springfield, Mass.

The bride-elect is the daughter of the late Colonel Miller, Chaplain Corps and Mrs. Miller of 1920 35th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She was graduated from Western High School and The George Washington University.

Lt. Dorian was graduated from the Natick (Mass.) High School in 1939 and from the Coast Guard Academy in 1942. During the war he spent seven months in the North Atlantic, one year at the post graduate school at the United States Naval Academy and the past 15 months in the Pacific. He is now stationed at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington.

The wedding will take place 15 Dec. in the Memorial Chapel at the Army Medical Center, Walter Reed.

At a beautiful candlelight ceremony Saturday evening, 1 Sept., in the Cathedral of St. Philip, Atlanta, Ga., Miss Marna McGarraugh, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Riley E. McGarraugh, became the bride of Lt. Harvey L. Cupp, Jr. Dean Raimundo de Ovies officiated.

The cathedral was decorated with white gladioli, snapdragons, and greenery. Acting as his brother's best man was David B. Cupp of Mifflinton, Pa. Usher groomsmen included Donald Leslie and H. L. Cupp, sr. The Misses Margaret Baker and Fannie McCullough were

bridesmaids and Lily Lake was maid of honor.

The bride was given in marriage by Col. Wilbur Collins in the absence of her father now serving in the Pacific. Her gown was fashioned from imported ivory satin with full length train. Her three-tiered veil of illusion was caught in a coronet of old lace. She carried white orchids, swansons and stephanotis.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at "Dunrovin" the country home of Colonel and Mrs. McGarraugh, on Powers Ferry Road. Lt. and Mrs. Cupp left for New Orleans enroute to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he is an instructor in the AAA School there.

Mrs. Cupp is a graduate of Napsonian Institute in Atlanta, attended Agnes Scott College and received her B.S. degree in physical education from George Peabody College in Nashville. She has been active in war work during the emergency being a Red Cross staff assistant also member of Atlanta's Galion Club.

Lt. Cupp is a graduate of University of Pittsburgh in aeronautical engineering and at the time of entering the service was with the naval aircraft factory of Philadelphia. He has recently returned from 30 months in the European Theater.

Scientific Research
(Continued from First Page)

tween the Nation's scientists.

Progress was slow. Some mechanism for coordinating Federal research activities must be worked out before America can arrive at an intelligent use of Federal research resources. This is essential to a balanced postwar program of Federal research and development.

It is entirely possible that such coordination might be obtained through a mutual exchange of information on problems, men, facilities and findings. Where exchange of information and mutual discussion does reveal the need for definite action to achieve more efficient coordination of activity, final responsibility to assure that necessary action is taken, might well rest with a central scientific agency or with an over-all supervisory agency.

Obviously the scope of such coordination should be the entire range of Federal scientific activity. But more important, it should be balanced with private activity through cooperative mechanisms and the advisory participation of leading scientists and administrators from private institutions.

Unquestionably the war has revealed the availability of extensive resources in commercial and nonprofit organizations, and any plans for the future will need to be made with this experience in mind. For the post war period, university and other nonprofit facilities should be considered primarily for basic science research, whether of a general character or specifically related to such fields as national defense, health, housing, consumer problems, or other areas of public interest.

National defense research is an area in which the Government has exclusive responsibility and must exercise great initiative. Meeting such responsibility will encompass a twofold program of maintaining a general high level of scientific and technical development in this Nation, and of devoting resources to the scientific research for military purposes.

One proposal already made looks toward the continuation into peacetime of the division of the defense research efforts between the military establishments and a civilian agency. The purpose of the idea would be the concentration of the research activity of the military establishments on the final perfection of specific weapons and techniques under their immediate direction.

The civilian agency would at the same time enlist leading scientists from civilian life in basic and long-range research for national defense. It is important in the postwar period that these military establishments continue to seek the services of outstanding men of science to aid and advise them not only in specific research programs but in introducing and advancing as rapidly as possible new techniques and weapons of war.

D.S.C. To MacArthur

From Okinawa comes news that President Truman has approved the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Gen. Douglas MacArthur for his planning and direction of the Philippine campaign.

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Born

BELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Berthram Bell, AGO, son.

BOECKMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to Capt. and Mrs. Franklin Boeckman, MAC, a son.

BOUGHTON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Roland W. Boughton, Jr., CAC, USA, a son, Roland W. Boughton, 3rd, grandson of Lt. Col. Roland W. Boughton, USA-Ret., and the late Mrs. Boughton, and of Capt. Forrest E. Collins, USA-Ret., and the late Mrs. Collins.

OWER—Born at Wesley Hospital, Wichita, Kans., 12 Sept. 1945, to Capt. James Alfred Bower, USA (USMA '43), and Mrs. Bower, a son, James Alfred Bower, II.

CAMPBELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William N. Campbell, CE, a son.

CLARK—Born on 20 September 1945 to Lt. and Mrs. Hays Clark, USNR of 784 Park Avenue, New York City, a son, Hays Lawrence Clark.

COLDNEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Martin Coldney, MC, a daughter.

COOKE—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 15 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Sheppard R. Cooke, USNR, a daughter.

CURNEN—Born at the New York Hospital, New York City, 20 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward C. Curnen, Jr., (MC) USNR, a son, their second child, who will be named for his father.

DEWEES—Born at US Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 13 Sept. 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Mason Lee Dewees, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Diane Mann.

DRISLER—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William A. Drisler, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Deborah.

EHRLICH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Sept. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert Ehrlich, CE, a son.

FALZGRAF—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Sept. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Bryan G. Falzgraf, OCR, a son.

GALLAGHER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert E. Gallagher, CAC, a son.

GASKINS—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 18 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Aubrey S. Gaskins, AUS, a daughter, Mary Graham Gaskins.

GIAMBATTISTA—Born at Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 18 Sept. 1945, to Comdr. and Mrs. Frank D. Giambattista, USN, a son, William Lindsay-Crawford.

GIBBS—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 Sept. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Jack A. Gibbs, AC, USA, their second son, James Ludlam Gibbs.

GIBBY—Born at Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., 24 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert B. Gibby, USNR, a daughter, Susan Savin.

GRONEWEG—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Ernest S. Groneweg, a daughter, Frances Lee, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Ward, USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Groneweg of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

HARRIS—Born at Culver City Hospital, Culver City, Calif., 15 Sept. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Edward Moseley Harris, USA, a son, Edward Moseley Harris, Jr. Mrs. Harris and her daughter, Susan, are living in the old home of Col. Harris' mother in the country club section of Los Angeles, Calif.

HOLLAND—Born at King's Daughters' Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 18 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Walter Holland, III, AUS, a son, Robert Walter Holland, 4th.

HONACK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Sept. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frank Honack, Inf., a son.

JOSEPH—Born in Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City, 22 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Jack Joseph, USNR, a daughter, June.

KRAMER—Born at Stewart Field, Newburgh, N. Y., 13 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Kramer, a son, Daniel Kramer, Jr.

Lynn—Born in Lying-In Hospital, Providence, R. I., 19 Sept. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Myron L. Lynn, AUS, a daughter, T.Sgt. Lynn is on duty at Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York.

MCCULLOUGH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1945, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Harold E. McCullough, AAF, a daughter.

McFADDEN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Sept. 1945, to Major and Mrs. William McFadden, ASF, a daughter.

MCINTYRE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Sept. 1945,

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

T. Sgt. and Mrs. Paul L. McIntyre, SC, a daughter.

MOFFETT—Born at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles S. Moffett, USN, a son, Charles S. Jr., grandson of Mrs. William A. Moffett of Washington, D. C., and the late Admiral Moffett, USN.

NIBLOCK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Russell Niblock, CE, a son.

PARKER—Born at Culver City Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., 27 August 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Daniel Parker, Jr., USA, a son, Daniel Parker.

SMITH—Born at Fort Benning Regional Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., 15 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Bradford Smith, a son, Craig Bradford Smith.

STEEL—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 21 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles L. Steel, Jr., USA, a son, Charles L. Steel, 4th, grandson of Col. and Mrs. C. L. Steel, Inf., USA, and of Col. and Mrs. L. S. Smith, AGD, USA.

STONE—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Alexander G. Stone, Ord., USA, their third child, a daughter, Patricia, granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone, USN-Ret., and of Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers of Washington.

WARD—Born at Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 13 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. James F. Ward, AAF, a daughter, Wendy, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Ward, USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cooper of College Park, Ga.

WICKETT—Born at Lying-In Hospital, New York City, 7 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. R. Morley Wickett, USNR, of Greenwich, Conn., their third child, Linda Meade Wickett.

Married

AHEARNE-BLUM—Married in the chapel at US Submarine Base, New London, Conn., 24 September 1945, Lt. (jg) Bernice Ethel Blum, USNR, to Lt. William J. Ahearne, Jr., USNR.

ANGEL-CLARKE—Married at White Plains, N. Y., 21 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Olive Crawford Clarke, daughter of Col. Paul M. Crawford, MC, USA, to Mr. Laurence Angel.

APTED-COOK—Married in Washington, D. C., 8 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Jean Meloy Cook to Maj. Eugene Mitchell Apter, AUS.

BADGLEY-CHALMERS—Married in the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., 21 Sept. 1945, Miss Kathleen Chalmers to Lt. (jg) John Roy Badgley, USCGR.

BAUM-SJOLSETH—Married in Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 4 August 1945, Miss Maria Elizabeth Sjolseth, to Lt. (jg) William Alvin Baum, USNR, Rear Admiral William N. Thomas, (ChC) USN, officiated. Lt. Baum is at present on duty at US Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia, D. C.

BAUM-WHITE—Married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Roselle, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Helen Virginia White to Lt. Peter Ackerman Baum, AUS.

BELLINGER-SHERRILL—Married in St. Louis, Mo., 7 Sept. 1945, Miss Marian Bantister Sherrill to Lt. (jg) Frederick Wells Bellinger, USNR, son of Vice Adm. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, USN.

BLAKE-CUTHRIELL—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Vienna, Va., 17 Sept. 1945, Miss Gretha Cuthriell to Lt. Ronald W. Blake, AUS.

BLY-ERICSON—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Coral Elizabeth Ericson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Richard A. Ericson, USA, to Lt. Robert Tuthill Bly, USNR.

BRANNON-WELCH—Married in the chapel at Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Anna Lydia Welch to Lt. Richard Graham Brannon, USNR.

BUCKLAND-ALKER—Married at the home of her mother at Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Aileen F. Alker to Col. Sherwood E. Buckland, AAF (USNA '38).

BUSH-BALLENTE—Married at her home in New York, N. Y., 26 September 1945, Miss Alice Isabelle Ballentine to Lt. (jg) William Harold Bush, USNR.

CARR-JARRETT—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 8 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey Jarrett to Lt. (jg) Charles Stuart Carr, Jr., USNR.

CASEY-BRADLEY—Married in the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Pelham Bay, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Catherine M. Bradley to Lt. John D. Casey, Jr., AUS.

PENNEBAKER-FORNEY—Married in Anacostia (D. C.) Naval Chapel, 22 Sept. 1945,

CHANDLER-ANDERSON—Married in Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 9 Sept. 1945, Miss Mildred Florence Anderson to Ens. R. Thayer Chandler, USNR.

CHANDLER-WILLIAMSON—Married in Grace Church, Massapequa, Long Island, N. Y., 21 Sept. 1945, Miss Florence A. Williamson to Lt. George W. Chandler, USNR.

CORNWELL-DANIEL—Married in Woodlawn Presbyterian Church, Hopewell, Va., 2 Sept. 1945, Miss Martha Anderson Daniel to Lt. John Hadow Cornwell, AUS.

CURTIS-SCOTT—Married in the home of the bride at Cape Charles, Md., recently, Miss Amis Scott to Lt. Carl B. Curtis, AUS.

DAVIS-BROWN—Married in Roland Park Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Ann Jewell Brown to Lt. John Wilson Davis, AUS.

FARRALL-HULCHER—Married in St. Paul's Catholic Church, Portsmouth, Va., 10 Sept. 1945, Miss Rosemary Cecilia Hulcher to Lt. (jg) Martin C. Farrall, USNR, of New Orleans, La.

FERGUSON-REUF—Married in the garden of her parents' home at State College, Pa., 15 September 1945, Miss Nancy Jane Ruef to Lt. John Markham Ferguson, Jr., FA, USA (USMA '45), son of Col. and Mrs. Ferguson, USA.

FOARD-GILES—Married in Prynania Street Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., 10 Sept. 1945, Lt. (jg) Mary Anne Giles, USNR, to Lt. Morehead Foard, AUS.

GORDON-DEAN—Married recently at San Francisco, Calif., Mrs. Georgina Longerbeam Dean of Frederick, Md., to Lt. (jg) Edward Wilkins Gordon, USNR, of Virginia, Minn.

GRAETZ-VANDEWART—Married at Indianapolis, Md., 21 Sept. 1945, Miss Roselle Vandewart to Maj. Adolph H. Graetz, AUS.

GRAY-CHURCH—Married in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 Sept. 1945, Miss Mary Alves Church of Oakland, Calif., to Maj. W. Malcolm Gray, Jr., AAF, of Brooklyn.

GRIGGS-AUCHINCLOSS—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 21 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Eleanor Grant Auchincloss to Lt. Comdr. Northam Lee Griggs, USNR.

HERRMANN-BEAT—Married in Greenville Community Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Roberta Beat to Ens. Irving Charles Herrmann, USNR.

HURDLE-STEPP—Married in National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C., 8 Sept. 1945, Miss Frances Stepp to Lt. Earl Nelson Hurdle, AUS.

JOHNSON-AUSICH—Married in the sacristy of St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 16 Sept. 1945, Miss Amalya Ausich to Lt. Milton Louis Johnson, USNR.

KOHN-FRANKENTHALER—Married in New York, N. Y., 23 Sept. 1945, Miss Anne Frankenthaler to Capt. Henry Kohn, AUS.

LEE-ELLIS—Married in All Saints Episcopal Church, Pasadena, Calif., 19 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Eve Brookie Ellis to Lt. Gen. Clifford Hodges Lee, USA (USMA '00), former Chief of Service Forces for General Eisenhower.

LEWIS-MACDONALD—Married in Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., 22 Sept. 1945, Sp. (Y)3/c Jean Elizabeth MacDonald, USNR, to Lt. Lee H. Lewis, USNR.

LINDBERG-HASKELL—Married in Joplin, Mo., 19 September 1945, Miss Elizabeth Cary Haskell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James B. Haskell, USA, to Capt. Paul S. Lindberg, SC.

LINN-DAWSON—Married in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 24 Sept. 1945, Miss Maria Luisa Dawson to Lt. Vincent Bliss Linn, AUS.

McKEE-DEAKINS—Married in New York, N. Y., 21 Sept. 1945, Lt. Lee Ellen Deakins, USNR, to Capt. Gregory Tallman McKee, AAF.

MELLEN-CALLAHAN—Married recently at South Post Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., Lt. (jg) Elizabeth Marie Callahan, USNR, to Lt. Robert Day Mellen, USNR.

MICHAEL-ROGERS—Married in the Court of the Founders of All Souls' Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C., 12 Sept. 1945, Miss Rebeca Elizabeth Rogers to Lt. Ernest Dennis Michael, Jr., USMC.

MORTON-GRIFFITH—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., Miss Virginia Lee Griffith to Maj. Copeland Morton, Jr., AUS.

OBERT-HESSELGESEN—Married in St. John's Church, Silver Spring, Md., 10 Sept. 1945, Miss Betty Jean Hesselgesen to Lt. John M. Ober, AUS.

O'GORMAN-VANAMAN—Married at her parents' home in Mobile, Ala., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Mary McKee Vanaman, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur W. Vanaman, USA, to Lt. James Hewell O'Gorman of New York, N. Y.

PENNEBAKER-FORNEY—Married in Anacostia (D. C.) Naval Chapel, 22 Sept. 1945,

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Mrs. Catherine Deming Forney to Lt. Lewis C. Pennebaker, USNR.

PRINCE-BOWEN—Married in the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Catherine Drinker Bowen, daughter of Mrs. T. McKean Down, wife of Capt. Downs, (MC) USNR, to Lt. George Notman Prince, AUS.

RAY-BARTON—Married in Brisbane, Australia, 12 Sept. 1945, Capt. Ursula Jean Barton, Australian WAS, to Capt. Chester Whitney Ray, SC, AUS.

SALZER-LUDWIG—Married in Pittsburgh, Pa., 10 Sept. 1945, Miss Helen Orr Ludwig to Lt. Lester Leroy Salzer, AAF (USMA '44).

SCHINITZIUS-ROWLAND—Married in the chapel of Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Louise Rowland to Capt. John Charles Schinitzius, ATC.

SCHREINER-MOON—Married in West Side Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Doris Ann Moon to Lt. Samuel A. Schreiner, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEERAN-VAN WAGNER—Married at Holy Family Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Katherine Van Wagner to Lt. John Paul Sheeran, (SC) USNR.

SHEIELDS-DOOLING—Married in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Ann Dooling to Lt. Hugh C. Shields, AAF.

SMALL-KRIWOBOK—Married in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 16 September 1945, Miss Inka Kriwobok to Lt. James D. Small, FA, ORC.

TOCKNELL-KOCHESPERGER—Married recently Miss Elizabeth Kochesperger, daughter of the late Capt. S. M. Kochesperger, 2nd Cav., USA (USMA '86), to Mr. Earl P. Tocknell, discharged after three years' service in the European Theater of Operations.

TODD-WATTS—Married at Post Chapel, Fort McPherson, Ga., 2 September 1945, Miss Barbara Jean Watts to Lt. William Neel Todd, III, USA (USMA '44), son of Col. and Mrs. William Neel Todd, Jr., USA of Army War College, Washington, D. C.

TROLIN-LIPKIN—Married in Norfolk, Va., 18 Sept. 1945, Miss Adele F. Lipkin to Lt. Harry J. Trolin, USNR.

TURNER-RINKER—Married in Grosvenor Episcopal Chapel, London, England, 26 July 1945, Lt. Dorothy E. Rinker, ANC, to Lt. Harold T. Turner, AUS.

WELLS-HARPER—Married in Epworth Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 15 Sept. 1945, Miss Erna Lee Harper to Ens. W. B. Wells, Nelson Hurdle, AUS.

WRENN-MCMURRAY—Married in the Oratory of Royce Memorial Chapel, US Naval Training Center, Sampson, N. Y., recently, Miss Margaret Almeda McMurray to Ens. Thomas R. Wren, USNR.

Died

ANDERSON—Killed in airplane crash in China, 14 Sept. 1945, Lt. Vachel Worthington Anderson, AAF. Survived by his mother, Mrs. William Pope Anderson, of 2500 Q St., NW, Washington, D. C., and by a younger brother, William Pope Anderson, 4th, who lives with his mother. An older brother, Capt. Stanley M. Anderson, AAF, was killed in action in Germany in 1943.

BALDWIN—Died on Honshu Island, Japan, 4 March 1945, in Japanese prison camp, on which island he was born thirty years ago, Capt. Lawrence Chandler Baldwin, USA (USMA '38). Survived by his widow, and five-year-old daughter, Patay, born on Corregidor. Also survived by his parents, Col. Karl F. Baldwin, USA-Ret., US Military Attaché to Australia, and Mrs. Baldwin and by two brothers.

BERRY—Died at his home at 316 Ibrahim Blvd., San Antonio, Texas, 21 Sept. 1945, Col. John A. Berry, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances Maylert Berry, a daughter, Mrs. R. P. McDonough, wife of Comdr. McDonough, USN, a son, Col. John A. Berry overseas and four grandchildren.

BIERMAN—Died of heart attack at his home in Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1945, Lt. Comdr. Morris I. Bierman, USNR. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bierman, a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Simonds and two sons, Daniel and Noah.

COOPER—Died at Thomas M. England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., 18 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Carleton Overmeyer Cooper, wife of Col. James G. Cooper, Jr., USA. Survived besides her husband, are two sons, Capt. James C. Cooper, Jr., and Pfc. George S. Cooper, two

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

daughters. Mrs. Charles S. Benjamin, Jr., and Mrs. William D. Carmen, three sisters and two brothers.

CROSS — Died of pneumonia in Japanese prison camp at Fukuoka, Kyushu Island, 30 Jan. 1945, Ens. A. Barton Cross, Jr., (SC) USNR. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Cross, of Eatontown, N. J., and a sister, Lt. Rosemary Cross, USNR.

ELLIOTT — Died at San Francisco, Calif., 17 Sept. 1945, Capt. Roy Carlyle Elliott, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Winifred Elliott and four children. Buried in Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno, Calif., 20 Sept.

FLETHER — Died in Boston, Mass., 25 September 1945, Mr. John Alfred Fletcher, husband of the late Mrs. Lillian M. Fletcher, father of Capt. A. Chester Fletcher, USNR, and of Mrs. Harry Van Horn Ellis, wife of Col. Van Ellis, USA; grandfather of Capt. John F. Ellis, Capt. Harry Van Horn Ellis, Jr., Lt. Phillip C. Ellis, Mrs. Harry H. Young, Jr., and A. Chester Fletcher, Jr.

HANDELSMAN — Died in New York, N. Y., 21 Sept. 1945, Capt. Benjamin F. Handelsman, MC, AUS. Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Leah Handelsman and a brother, Capt. Jack Handelsman, MC, AUS.

HAYES — Killed in action 30 July 1945, on board USS Indianapolis, Lt. Comdr. Charles D. Hayes, USNR. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Barbara H. Hayes, of 5 Primrose St., Chevy Chase, Md.; two daughters, Barbara, 11, and Joan Mason, 3, and a son, Charles D., Jr. Also survived by his mother, Mrs. David J. Hayes, of 1726 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D. C., and two brothers, Mr. William E. and Mr. John C. Hayes, also of Washington.

HOSMER — Died at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., recently, day-old boy and girl twins of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clark L. Hosmer, AUS.

HOWE — Died in airplane crash in the Philippine Islands, 30 Aug. 1945, Col. Merle H. Howe, 32nd Infantry Division in Northern Luzon.

KANTZLER — Died in mission over Germany, 13 Sept. 1944, Lt. Conrad L. Kantzler, AAF, former member of US Eighth Air Force. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethelore Doris Savage Kantzler, and a daughter, Elizabeth Dale, aged one year.

KEANE — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 Sept. 1945, Capt. Martin J. Keane, MC, AUS, of Riverdale, Md. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary S. Keane, a brother and two sisters.

MALONE — Killed in airplane crash near Millville, N. J., 24 September 1945, 2nd Lt. William S. Malone, AAF, of Waukegan, Wisc.

MEADE — Died at US Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 22 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Anne H. Meade, wife of Capt. Bolivar V. Meade, USN. Besides her husband she is survived by a son, Col. Douglas Gillett, USA, stationed in Greece, and a daughter, Mrs. Edith G. Brown of Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTGOMERY — Died in Japanese prison camp on Honshu on, or about, 5 February 1945, Lt. Col. Hampden E. Montgomery, USA (USMA '28). Survived by his wife, Mrs. Bernice DuTart Montgomery and two children, Ned, aged 11 and Jean, aged 7.

PRICE — Died at his home, 3605 Brook Road, Richmond, Va., 16 Sept. 1945, Brig. Gen. Harrison Jackson Price, USA-Ret. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery with military honors 19 September. Survived by a son, Lt. Comdr. Hardin B. Price, USNR, of Washington, D. C.; by two daughters, Mrs. Walter F. Sutter of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Phillip S. Jessup of Washington, D. C.; by two sisters, Mrs. Archie J. Harris of Pasadena, Calif., and Mrs. Harrison Goddard of Woodland, Wash., and two grandsons.

ROGERS — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, 25 Sept. 1945, Kennon Howell Rogers, aged three years, son of Col. and Mrs. William L. Rogers, CE, USA, and grandson of Col. and Mrs. Lewis S. Sorley, USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rogers of Rock Rapids, Iowa. Colonel Rogers is en route home from Europe.

SHALJEAN — Killed in action in France, 28 Aug. 1944, while leading his tank platoon against City of Epernay, France, Lt. Donald J. Shaljean. Surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van L. Shaljean, Stockton, Calif., two brothers, Lt. John G. Shaljean, 8th Air Force recently released after 27 months in German prison camp and Lt. Van L. Shaljean, Jr., Eighth Air Force, and a sister, Esther Jane wife of Maj. R. J. Whempner, AAF.

SHEFFIELD — Killed in airplane crash on Guam, 5 September 1945, Col. Charles Paul Sheffield, AAF, Deputy Chief of Staff of Supply and Maintenance for Superfortress squadrons based in the Marianas. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Barbara A. Sheffield of 58-47 18th Street, Flushing, N. Y., his daughter Barbara Ann and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sheffield of Mt. Ida, Ark.

SUMMER — Died at her home in Alexandria, Va., 22 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Elsie Mae Summer, wife of Lt. Comdr. Henry C. Summer, USCG. In addition to her husband she is survived by a son, Richard H. Summer and a daughter, Miss Esther Shirley Summer.

THOMAS — Died in a Japanese prison camp, 13 Feb. 1945, Maj. William R. Thomas, FA, USA (USMA '32), who was taken prisoner at the surrender of Bataan, April, 1942. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, and a daughter, Molly, aged six years.

WAGNER — Killed in airplane crash near Port Arthur, Texas, 17 Sept. 1945, Lt. William J. Wagner, (MC) USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Anna Wagner, of 350 West 57th St., New York City; by his brothers, Capt. Edward J. Wagner, AUS; Lt. Philip V. Wagner, USNR, and Cyril Wagner. Also survived by two sisters.

WARREN — Killed in action while on a Japanese prison ship off Luzon, P. I., 15 December 1945, Maj. Miller F. Warren, Jr., Inf., USA (USMA '33). Had been a prisoner since the fall of Corregidor. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Hazel Pratt Warren, a son, Jon Miller and daughter, Jans, who live at Ferris, Texas. Also survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milled P. Warren and two brothers, 1st Lt. Harris B. Warren and Keith Warren all of Midlothian, Texas.

WESTON — Died in airplane crash near Boston, Mass., 24 Sept. 1945, Maj. Doak Weston, AAF, of Santa Cruz, Calif., recently returned from combat duty in Europe.

WHITEHURST — Died at Norfolk, Va., 24 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Louise Shipp Whitehurst, mother of Mrs. Joseph E. Harriman, wife of Brig. Gen. Harriman, USA, with whom she made her home. Also survived by a granddaughter, Mrs. Hastings Keith, and a great-granddaughter, Helen Harriman Keith, of Brockton, Mass. Mrs. Harriman is living at present at 826 Raleigh Ave., Norfolk, while Gen. Harriman is on duty at Aukara, Turkey.

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Obituaries

Col. John A. Berry, retired of 316 Graham Blvd., San Antonio, Tex., died 21 Sept.

He is survived by his widow, Frances Meyert Berry, a daughter Mrs. R. P. McDonough, wife of Comdr. R. P. McDonough, USN, a son, Col. John A. Berry, overseas. Four grandchildren, Bruce Berry McDonough, age ten years; Phillip Berry McDonough, age seven years; John A. Berry III, age seven years and Joan Meyert Berry, age 3 years.

Colonel Berry has been stationed at Forts Wadsworth, Douglas, Stevens, Corregidor, Hancock, Panama, McPherson, McKinley, P. I., Fort Sam Houston and Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

He was formerly with the Coast Artillery, later transferring to the AGO.

—o—
Lt. Col. Hampden E. Montgomery died in a Japanese prison camp on or about 5 Feb. 1945.

Lt. Col. Montgomery, whose home is in Kingstree, S. C., was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the class of 1928 and was commissioned at Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He subsequently served on various posts in the United States, a tour of service with the Hawaiian Division at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and was on his second tour of foreign service with the 45th Infantry (Philippine Scouts) at the outbreak of the war.

He was on Bataan during the siege of that peninsula and was subsequently on Corregidor where he became a captive of the Japanese when the fortress was surrendered. Detailed information concerning his subsequent hardships must necessarily be left to the imagination. He is supposed to have died in a Japanese prison camp on Honshu on or about 5 Feb. 1945 as a result of a stomach disorder.

He is survived by his wife, Bernice DuTart Montgomery and two children, Ned, aged 11, and Jean, aged 7, all residing in Mt. Pleasant (near Charleston, S. C.).

—o—

From the 32nd Infantry Division in Northern Luzon comes news that Col. Merle H. Howe, the division's most decorated officer, was killed on 30 Aug. in a plane crash near the mountain headquarters of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Japanese Commander in the Philippines.

Colonel Howe, commander of the 32nd's 128th Infantry Regiment, had been making daily flights over Yamashita's headquarters in connection with surrender negotiations involving 32,000 Japanese troops left on Luzon.

Word of Colonel Howe's death was sent to the 32nd Division lines by General Yamashita himself. In a letter addressed to the Commanding General 32nd Division, General Yamashita wrote:

"It is with extreme regret that I inform you that your liaison plane dispatched on the afternoon of 30 August, for the purpose of communicating with my headquarters crashed in the vicinity of the Third Rest House. The plane dropped one communication tube and was circling once more to drop another communication when it crashed at 1534 o'clock. The cause of the unfortunate accident is believed to be engine trouble."

"Of the crew, Col. Merle H. Howe died instantly while Lt. Edgar T. Irvine was injured. The latter's injury consists of bruises on his right forehead, left lower lip and right side and the back of his head. His injury is not believed serious."

General Yamashita said of Col. Howe, "In the above manner Col. Howe died in the line of duty. In view of the unchanging zeal . . . from start to finish, with which the late Col. Howe served and distinguished himself in the present negotiations between the Japanese and United States Armies, I, on behalf of the entire Imperial Japanese Army and myself, express our deepest condolence."

Brig. Gen. Robert B. McBride, Jr., 32nd Division Commander, credited Colonel Howe with "pin-pointing" the location of Yamashita's mountain headquarters and with being responsible, to a large degree, for the success of surrender negotiations now in progress with Yamashita.

Capt. Lawrence Chandler Baldwin, USA, died on Honshu Island, Japan, on 4 March 1945. His family has just been notified by the War Department through the International Red Cross.

He was on Corregidor at its fall to the Japanese on 6 May 1942 and was interned by the enemy at Davao, Mindanao until late in 1944 when he was moved to the Cabanatuan camp in Luzon. After surviving both the 13th December and 31st December sinkings, he died on the main Japanese island of Honshu. Captain Baldwin was born in Tokyo on this island on 23 April 1915.

Graduating from West Point in the class of 1938, Captain Baldwin was stationed for a short time at Ft. Monroe, Va. before going to Corregidor. He graduated from high school at Leavenworth, Kans. in 1936 and had one year at Columbia Preparatory School and an

other at the University of Maryland before entering the academy.

His widow and five-year-old daughter, Patsy (born on Corregidor), reside at 16 North Ave., Burlington, Vt. He is also survived by Colonel and Mrs. Karl F. Baldwin of 691 The Alameda, Berkeley 7, Calif. Colonel Baldwin, U. S. Army, retired, is the United States Military Attaché to Australia and is on duty at Melbourne. Two brothers of the deceased, Karl F. Baldwin, Jr. and John R. Baldwin also live in Berkeley, Calif.

Funeral services for Mrs. Carlest Overmeyer Cooper, wife of Col. James G. Cooper, Jr., commanding officer of the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station, Atlantic City, N. J., were held 21 Sept. in the station Chapel. Capt. Paul E. Ferguson, Protestant chaplain, officiated.

Mrs. Cooper died 18 Sept. in the Thomas M. England General Hospital after being stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage Monday night. Her illness came unexpectedly. She was 53 years old.

In addition to her husband, she is survived by two sons, Capt. James G. Cooper, 3rd, head of the Information and Education Division at the AG & SF Redistribution Station, and Pfc. George S. Cooper, of Camp Shelby, Miss.; two daughters, Mrs. Charles S. Benjamin, Jr., of Etna, N. Y., who was visiting her parents here, and Mrs. William D. Carmen, of Atlantic City; three sisters, Mrs. Bertha O. Davis, of San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Sarah O. Reilly, San Mateo, Calif.; and Mrs. Elmira Frazier, Long Beach, Calif., and two brothers, George O. Overmeyer, of Portland, Ore., and Phillip N. Overmeyer, Oswego, Ore.

Mrs. Cooper was very popular at the AG & SF Redistribution Station. She was president of the Women's Club at the installation, besides being actively engaged in work for the Red Cross, U.S.O. Clubs, charitable organizations and Russian War Relief.

She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Cooper was born in Covington, Ind., on 2 Oct. 1892, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George W. Overmeyer. At the time of her marriage on 13 Jan. 1908, she was attending the University of Washington.

She received her early education at Tacoma, Wash. Before enrolling at the University of Washington she attended a seminary at Daville, Va.

She lived with her husband at many Army posts. Following World War I, the couple spent two years in Germany, where Col. Cooper was a member of the U. S. Army of Occupation. There her eldest daughter, Mrs. Benjamin, was born.

Review 16-yr. Fleet Reserve

(Continued from Page 154)

officers of the Navy who had been placed upon the retired list for physical disability to be advanced on the retired list of the Navy to the highest temporary rank held during the war with 75 per cent of the active-duty pay to which they were entitled while serving in that higher rank, provided he encountered further physical disability while serving on active duty. The law makes no similar provision for retired enlisted men of the Navy. Section 5 of the bill would grant to retired enlisted men of the Navy the same privilege enjoyed by officers.

The Act of 24 July 1941, does not authorize officers and men of the Fleet Reserve (enlisted men transferred to the Reserve after 16 or 20 years of service) who served on active duty during the war and who received temporary advancements during the war to retain these higher ranks while on an inactive duty status. Section 6 of the bill would provide that Fleet Reservists, when returned to an inactive duty status, would retain the highest ranks to which they were temporarily promoted during the war if their services in those ranks were satisfactory. If again called to active duty, however, these officers or men would return in a rank or rating no higher than that in which they were serving at the time of release.

Under existing law, officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve when they are placed upon inactive duty after their service in this war is complete must return in their permanent ranks or ratings. Section 7 of the bill would permit them to return to the inactive list of the Naval Reserve in the highest rank or rating held by them while on active duty if their performance in that rank or rating was satisfactory. It is provided that they would receive no pay increases as a result of occupying a higher rank or rating while on the inactive list of the Naval Reserve and that if recalled to active duty, they would return in their permanent ranks or ratings.

Development of Atomic Bomb (Continued from Page 167)

sources and receivers per unit; (5) whether the source should be at high potential or at ground potential; (6) the number of accelerating electrodes and the maximum potentials to be applied to them; (7) the power requirements for arcs, accelerating voltages, pumps, etc.; (8) pumping requirements; (9) number of units per pole gap; (10) number of units per building.

Experimental Units at Berkeley

11.23. Most of the design features for the first plant had to be frozen in the fall of 1942 on the basis of results obtained with runs made using the giant magnet at Berkeley. The plant design, however, called for units of a somewhat different type. While there was no reason to suppose that these changes would introduce any difference in performance, it was obviously desirable to build a prototype unit at Berkeley. The construction of this unit was approved at about the same time that the first plant units were ordered so that experience with it had no influence on fundamental design, but it was finished and operating by April 1943, that is, six months before the first plant unit. Consequently, it was invaluable for testing and training purposes. Later, a third magnet was built in the big magnet building at Berkeley. All told, there have been six separator units available simultaneously for experimental or pilot plant purposes at Berkeley. Much auxiliary work has also been done outside the complete units.

The Isotron Separator

11.24. As we have already said, H. D. Smyth of Princeton became interested in electromagnetic methods of separation in the late summer and fall of 1941. He was particularly interested in devising some method of using an extended ion source and beam instead of one limited essentially to one dimension by a split system as in the calutron mass-separator. A method of actually achieving separation using an extended ion source was suggested by R. R. Wilson of Princeton. The device which resulted from Wilson's ideas was given the deliberately meaningless name "isotron."

11.25. The isotron is an electromagnetic mass separator using an extended source of ions, in contrast to the slit sources used in ordinary mass spectographs. The ions from the extended source are first accelerated by a constant, high-intensity, electric field and are then further accelerated by a low-intensity electric field varying at radio frequency and in "saw tooth" manner. The effect of the constant electric field is to project a strong beam of ions down a tube with uniform kinetic energy and therefore with velocities inversely proportional to the square root of the masses of ions. The varying electric field, on the other hand, introduces small, periodic variations in ion velocity, and has the effect of causing the ions to "bunch" at a certain distance down the tube. (This same principle is used in the klystron high-frequency oscillator, where the electrons are "bunched" or "velocity-modulated.") The bunches of ions of different mass travel with different velocities and therefore become separated. At the position (actually an area perpendicular to the beam) where this occurs, an analyzer applies a transverse focussing electric field with a radio frequency component synchronized with the arrival of the bunches. The synchronization is such that the varying component of the transverse field strength is zero when the U-235 ion bunches come through and a maximum when the U-238 ion bunches come through. Thus the U-235 beams are focussed on a collector, but the U-238 bunches are deflected. Thus the separation is accomplished.

11.26. This scheme was described at the 18 December, 1941 meeting of the Uranium Committee and immediately thereafter was discussed more fully with Lawrence, who paid a visit to Princeton. The promise of the method seemed sufficient to justify experimental work, which was begun immediately under an OSRD contract and continued until February 1943. Since the idea involved was a novel one, there were two outstanding issues: (1) whether the method would work at all; (2) whether it could be developed for large-scale production promptly enough to compete with the more orthodox methods already under development.

11.27. An experimental isotron was constructed and put into operation by the end of January 1942. Preliminary experiments at that time indicated that the isotopes of lithium could be separated by the method. The first successful collection of partially separated uranium isotopes was made in the spring of 1942.

11.28. Unfortunately, progress during the summer and fall of 1942 was not as rapid as had been hoped. Consequently, it was decided to close down the Princeton project in order to permit sending the personnel to the site where the atomic-bomb laboratory was about to get under way. Before the group left Princeton a small experimental isotron collected several samples of partly separated uranium. Thus, the method worked; but its large-scale applicability was not fully investigated.

The Magnetron and the Ionic Centrifuge

11.29. In December 1941, when the whole subject of isotope separation was under discussion at Berkeley, the magnetron was suggested as a possible mass separator. In the meantime, Smyth of Princeton had been in contact with L. P. Smith of Cornell and had discovered that Smith and his students had done a considerable amount of work—and with evidence of success—on the separation of the isotopes of lithium by just such method. This was reported to Lawrence in Washington at one of the December, 1941, meetings of the Uranium Committee. Lawrence immediately got in touch with Smith, with the result that Smith worked on the method at Berkeley from February 1942 to June 1942. J. Slepian of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory in East Pittsburgh came to Berkeley in the winter of 1941-1942 at Lawrence's invitation and became interested in a modification of the magnetron which he called an ionic centrifuge. Slepian stayed at Berkeley most of the time until the fall of 1942, after which he returned to East Pittsburgh where he continued the work.

11.30. No separation of uranium was actually attempted in the magnetron. Experiments with lithium with low ion currents showed some separation, but no consistent results were obtained with high ion currents. In the case of the ionic centrifuge, uranium samples have been collected showing appreciable separation, but the results have not been clear-cut or consistent.

The Situation as of Early 1943

11.31. With the virtual elimination of the isotron and the ionic centrifuge from the development program, the calutron separator became the only electromagnetic method worked on intensively. Construction of initial units of a plant had been authorized and designs had been frozen for such units, but the whole electromagnetic program had been in existence for only a little more than a year and it was obvious that available designs were based on shrewd guesses rather than on adequate research. A similar situation might have occurred with the chain-reacting pile if unlimited amounts of uranium and graphite had been available before the theory had been worked out or before the nuclear constants had been well determined. Fortunately the nature of the two projects was very different, making it a less speculative venture to build an electromagnetic plant unit hastily than would have been the case for the pile. Further research and development could proceed advantageously even while initial units of the plant were being built and operated.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION; MARCH 1943 TO JUNE 1945 Comparison with Diffusion and Plutonium Plants

11.32. The preceding chapters show that the end of 1942 was a time of decision throughout the uranium project. For it was at that time that a self-sustaining chain reaction was first produced, that construction was authorized for the Hanford plutonium plant, the diffusion plant at Clinton, and the electromagnetic plant at Clinton. The diffusion plant was more flexible than the plutonium plant, since the diffusion plant could be broken down into sections and stages, built in whole or in part, to produce varying amounts of U-235 of varying degrees of enrichment. The electromagnetic plant was even more flexible, since each separator unit was practically independent of the other units. The separation process consisted of loading a charge into a unit, running the unit for a while, then stopping it and removing the product. To be sure, the units were built in groups, but most of the controls were separate for each unit. This feature made it possible to build the plant in steps and to start operating the first part even before the second part was begun. It was also possible to change the design of subsequent units as construction proceeded; within limits it was possible even to replace obsolescent units in the early groups with new improved units.

Nature and Organization of Development Work

11.33. Construction of the first series of electromagnetic units at Clinton began in March of 1943 and this part of the plant was ready for operation in November 1943. The group at Berkeley continued to improve the ion sources, the receivers, and the auxiliary equipment, aiming always at greater ion currents. In fact, Berkeley reports describe no less than seventy-one different types of source and one hundred and fifteen different types of receiver, all of which reached the design stage and most of which were constructed and tested. As soon as the value of a given design change was proved, every effort was made to incorporate it in the designs of new units.

11.34. Such developments as these required constant interchange of information between laboratory, engineering, construction, and operating groups. Fortunately the liaison was excellent. The companies stationed representatives at Berkeley, and members of the research group at Berkeley paid frequent and prolonged visits to the plant at Clinton. In fact, some of the research men were transferred to the payroll of the Tennessee Eastman Company operating the plant at Clinton,

and a group of over one hundred physicists and research engineers still kept on the Berkeley payroll were assigned to Clinton. Particularly in the early stages of operation the Berkeley men stationed at Clinton were invaluable as "trouble shooters" and in instructing operators. A section of the plant continued to be maintained as a pilot unit for testing modified equipment and revised operating procedures, and was run jointly by the Berkeley group and by Tennessee Eastman. In addition to the British group under Oliphant already mentioned, there was a British group of chemists at Clinton under J. W. Baxter.

Chemical Problems

11.35. Originally, the uranium salts used as sources of vapor for the ion-producing arcs had not been investigated with any very great thoroughness at Berkeley, but as the process developed, a good deal of work was done on these salts, and a search was made for a uranium compound that would be better than that originally used. Some valuable studies were also made on methods of producing the compound chosen.

11.36. By far the most important chemical problem was the recovery of the processed uranium compounds from the separation units. This recovery problem had two phases. In units of the first stage it was essential to recover the separated uranium from the receivers with maximum efficiency; whereas recovery of the scattered unseparated uranium from other parts of the unit was less important. But if higher stage units are used even the starting material contains a high concentration of U-235, and it is essential to recover all the material in the unit at the end of each run, i.e., material remaining in the ion source and material deposited on the accelerating electrodes, on the walls of the magnet chamber, and on the receiver walls.

The Thermal Diffusion Plant

11.37. For nearly a year the electromagnetic plant was the only one in operation. Therefore the urge to increase its production rate was tremendous. It was realized that any method of enriching—even slightly enriching—the material to be fed into the plant would increase the production rate appreciably. For example, an electromagnetic unit that could produce a gram a day of 40 per cent pure U-235 from natural uranium could produce two grams a day of 80 per cent U-235 if the concentration of U-235 in the feed material was twice the natural concentration (1.4 per cent instead of 0.7 per cent).

11.38. We have already referred to the work done by P. H. Abelson of the Naval Research Laboratory on the separation of the uranium isotopes by thermal diffusion in a liquid compound of uranium. By the spring of 1943 Abelson had set up a pilot plant that accomplished appreciable separation of a considerable quantity of uranium compound. It was therefore proposed that a large-scale thermal diffusion plant should be constructed. Such a plant would be cheaper than any of the other large-scale plants, and it could be built more quickly. Its principal drawback was its enormous consumption of steam, which made it appear impracticable for the whole job of separation.

11.39. Not only was a pilot plant already in operation at the Naval Research Laboratory, but a second, somewhat larger plant was under construction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Through the cooperation of the Navy both the services of Abelson and the plans for a large-scale plant were made available to the Manhattan District. It was decided to erect the large-scale thermal diffusion plant at Clinton (using steam from the power plant constructed for the gaseous diffusion plant) and to use the thermal-diffusion plant product as feed material for the electromagnetic plant.

11.40. This new thermal diffusion plant was erected in amazingly short time during the late summer of 1944. In spite of some disappointments, operation of this plant has succeeded in its purpose of considerably increasing the production rate of the electromagnetic plant. It has also stimulated work on the uranium recovery problem. The future of this plant is uncertain. Operation of the gaseous-diffusion plant makes it difficult to get enough steam to operate the thermal diffusion plant, but also furnishes another user for its product.

Miscellaneous Problems

11.41. Although the scientific and technical problems which confronted the Berkeley groups were probably not as varied or numerous as the problems encountered at Chicago and Columbia, they were nevertheless numerous. Thus many problems arose in the designing of the electric power and control circuits, magnetic fields, insulators, vacuum pumps, tanks, collectors, and sources. Many equipment items had to be designed from scratch and then mass-produced under high priority.

Present Status

11.42. The electromagnetic separation plant was in large-scale operation during the winter of 1944-1945, and produced U-235 of sufficient purity for use in atomic bombs. Its operating efficiency is being continually improved. Research work is continuing although on a reduced scale.

Summary

11.43. In the early days of the uranium

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project, electromagnetic methods of isotope separation were rejected primarily because of the expected effects of space-charge. In the fall of 1941 the question was reopened; experiments at Berkeley showed that space-charge effects could be largely overcome. Consequently a large-scale program for the development of electromagnetic methods was undertaken.

11.44. Of the various types of electromagnetic methods proposed, the calutron (developed at Berkeley) received principal attention. Two other novel methods were studied, one at Berkeley and one at Princeton. The calutron mass separator consists of an ion source from which a beam of uranium ions is drawn by an electric field, an accelerating system in which the ions are accelerated to high velocities, a magnetic field in which the ions travel in semicircles of radius depending on ion mass, and a receiving system. The principal problems of this method involved the ion source, accelerating system, divergence of the ion beam, space charge, and utilization of the magnetic field. The chief advantages of the calutron were large separation factor, small hold-up, short start-up time, and flexibility of operation. By the fall of 1942 sufficient progress had been made to justify authorization of plant construction, and a year later the first plant units were ready for trial at the Clinton Engineer Works in Tennessee.

11.45. Research and development work on the calutron were carried out principally at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, under the direction of Lawrence. Westinghouse, General Electric, and Allis-Chalmers constructed a majority of the parts; Stone and Webster built the plant, and Tennessee Eastman operated it.

11.46. Since the calutron separation method was one of batch operations in a large number of largely independent units, it was possible to introduce important improvements even after plant operation had begun.

11.47. In the summer of 1944 a thermal-diffusion separation plant was built at the Clinton Engineer Works to furnish enriched feed material for the electromagnetic plant and thereby increase the production rate of this latter plant. The design of the thermal-diffusion plant was based on the results of research carried out at the Naval Research Laboratory and on the pilot plant built by the Navy Department at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

11.48. Although research work on the calutron was started later than on the centrifuge and diffusion systems, the calutron plant was the first to produce large amounts of the separated isotopes of uranium.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

Rep. Snyder Sees Housing Need

Representative J. Buell Snyder, chairman of the Army Appropriations Subcommittee which returned this week from a 36,000-mile globe girdling trip of inspection, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that there is need for better housing for Army maintenance personnel.

"The Committee found," Mr. Snyder said, "that in such places as Tarawa, Guam, Saipan, Okinawa, the Army maintenance personnel stationed there to take care of our equipment and airport facilities should be better housed. Of course, they have the best rations, the best of American foods, but the housing is inadequate."

The Committee Chairman is strong in his belief that certain of these islands should be maintained as permanent bases for American forces. "We should keep," he said, "Okinawa, Saipan, Guam and certain other bases as the strategy boards of the Army and Navy think advisable."

Continuing, Representative Snyder said:

"The first impression you get at all these Centers is not only the magnitude of the accomplishments of the Army in its victorious efforts but the efficiency of the management and the fine discipline found in all cases."

"The purpose of the trip was for the Committee to get first-hand knowledge of the equipment and tonnage that the Army has at these Centers and to learn as far as possible what per cent of the equipment should be maintained for operation; what per cent should be deemed surplus; what per cent should be disposed of in the Theatres and what per cent brought back to the States at such time as appropriate to bring it back—keeping in mind that the first objective in transportation is to get the boys back from the various theatres to the states at the earliest practicable date."

"The Committee found in such places as Tarawa, Guam, Saipan, Okinawa—that the Army Maintenance personnel stationed there to take care of our equipment and Airport facilities should be better housed. Of course, they have the best of rations—the best of

(Please turn to Page 182)

Port Chicago Explosions

A report on the 9,668 claims for damages and personal injuries growing out of the explosions at the U. S. Navy's ammunition depot at Port Chicago, Calif., was submitted to Congress on 13 September 1945 by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal.

The tragedy occurred 17 July 1944 when two ships loaded with ammunition exploded at the loading pier at Port Chicago in Suisun Bay.

A total of 2,545 property damage claims and 46 personal injury claims aggregating \$463,510.25 has been paid by the Special Board of Investigation which was set up for that purpose, the report stated. In addition to those already paid, the Secretary of the Navy recommended to Congress \$68,224.28 for personal injuries and \$1,337,380.30 for property damage as just claims which could not be paid under the existing special law for settlement of damages resulting from the explosion.

The report showed that property damage extended over an area with a radius from 25 to 40 miles from the point of the explosion, affecting nine California counties.

The Board of Investigation appointed by Rear Adm. C. H. Wright, USN, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, was composed of Capt. Harry W. Bauer (CEC), USNR; Lt. Comdr. Harold E. Reardon, (CEC), USNR; Lt. William S. Kaplan, USNR. The summary reports of the Secretary of the Navy were prepared by Comdr. Robert D. Powers, Jr., USNR, and Lt. Harry Phillips, USNR, of the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Terminates O.S.S.

President Harry S. Truman, through an executive order, this week terminated the activities of the Office of Strategic Services.

The fall of Japan brought to a logical close the functions of the OSS which is credited with having handled some of the cleverest propaganda work of any organization during the national emergency.

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FINANCE MERCHANT MARINE**Financial Digest**

The House Ways and Means Committee this week shelved indefinitely the emergency jobless pay bill, leading reconversion measure on the President's program.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will ask banks insured by them to report the make-up of their deposit liabilities as of 10 Oct. In making the announcement Leo T. Crowley, chairman of FDIC, pointed out that this is the first call of the kind since 21 Sept. 1941, and that during the elapsed time deposits of insured banks have increased over 100 per cent. The call is being made to aid the agency in considering requests to reduce the rate of insurance premiums paid by the banking institutions or to increase the maximum insurance. The maximum is now \$5,000 and an increase may raise the amount to \$10,000 or even \$25,000.

The Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hails the nation's banking system for its help in the war, meeting unprecedented demands during the four years of our participation without serious strain. Although there have been broad changes in the condition of banks, the article points out that the commercial banking system as a whole is in a strong position to finance reconversion and to supply credit requirements of post-war industry and trade.

Regulations were issued this week by the Surplus Property Board designed to speed the sale of surplus goods after the demands of preferred buyers have been met. The preferred sales include those to Federal agencies, State and local governments, veterans and small business. The speeding of sales would be accomplished through the setting up of reserves. The board explained that determination of the quantities reserved will be made by disposal agencies and will be based on experience and demonstrated demand. These reserves, it was stated, will include surplus goods suitable for use by educational institutions. It was also said that regulations will soon be issued which will permit health and educational institutions to obtain surpluses at discounts.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., this week, Attorney General Clark said that there will be no relaxation of anti-trust prosecutions during or following the reconversion period.

"I believe," the Attorney said, "that during reconversion, vigorous enforcement is more important than perhaps at any other time. We intend to aid industry as a whole regardless of size, as long as industry is sincere about it. I know the problems of business and am particularly familiar with those relating to anti-trust laws."

Delay in Mail

Mail from men serving in the Pacific to their families at home may be delayed temporarily because of the high travel priority given to recovered Allied military personnel and hospital evacuees, the Navy announced.

Recovered Allied military personnel and hospital evacuees are being assigned space on planes which otherwise would be used for mail. As this high priority travel slackens, the temporary lag in mail service should disappear again. When planes are not available for mail, fast ships are being used.

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Effective 15 Sept. all combat areas remaining were terminated for merchant shipping under the provisions of a directive sent by the Navy Department to all Naval activities.

The combat areas in effect at that time included the North Atlantic ocean; the Caribbean Sea; the Gulf of Mexico; the Arctic Ocean east of 74 degrees west to the longitude of Capetown; the North Pacific Ocean; the South Pacific Ocean east of 82 degrees west. Capetown, Aden and Balboa were considered within the combat areas.

The Navy Department said that the immediate effect of the directive will be that merchant ships on future sailings will not carry units of the Armed Guard. Routing will still be in effect, but ships will be routed in the most direct course possible. The Directive applies only to merchant ships.

Eliminate Quotas

All wartime import shipping quotas have been eliminated because of the eased shipping situation, the War Production Board, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and War Shipping Administration jointly announced.

A simplified system of priority preference ratings, however, will be maintained. The agencies said that this was being done to insure that commodities and materials important to reconversion and food programs, or still needed by the armed forces, will be given preferential treatment.

Imports of these materials still subject to War Food Administration order, however, will still have to be authorized in the usual manner.

Since 1941 the War Shipping Administration and the U. S. Maritime Commission, have been loading cargoes for importation into the United States or for transshipment via the U. S. in accordance with import quotas and priority ratings established by WPB and the Department of Agriculture.

Although there has been considerable rumor concerning the resignation of Vice Admiral Emory S. Land as Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, high commission officials declare that the reports are unfounded.

Admiral Land, in the minds of the majority of shipping observers, has done a splendid job of guiding the Commission and the War Shipping Administration through the dark wartime days.

Service Income Taxes

Collectors of Internal Revenue were instructed this week by Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to give veterans every consideration permitted by law in clearing up any back taxes which some of them owe.

The Commissioner wrote to each field office as follows:

"If a discharged veteran is unable to pay income taxes within the period of deferment provided by Section 513 of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act (six months after discharge), or is unable to pay promptly any other Federal tax liability incurred prior to or during his term of service, Collectors should deal with the matter of collection in a cooperative and sympathetic manner. Partial payments, geared to the financial resources of the service man or woman may be accepted in such cases."

Many, if not most, of the men and women of the armed forces owe no past taxes. Usually, where a veteran has some unpaid taxes, they were incurred before entrance into the armed forces or they resulted from civilian income received in addition to service pay. Tax was incurred on service pay only when it exceeded \$2,000 per year (\$500 personal exemption plus special \$1,500 exclusion of service pay).

On AMET Staff

Hq., Africa-Middle East Theater, Cairo, Egypt.—Lt. Col. Jack V. Lanterman has just been assigned Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Intelligence), Headquarters, Africa-Middle East Theater (AMET).

Overseas 19 months, he came to AMET Headquarters after serving 8 months in the China-Burma Theater with the Office of Strategic Services. He is 27 years old.

USNA Football

Annapolis, Md.—With the 1945 Naval Academy football season opening with today's game against Villanova, the starting lineup picture is running pretty much to the design painted by Comdr. Oscar E. Hagberg when fall practice got under way five weeks ago. At that time Coach Hagberg opined that:

(1) The center of the line would be stronger than the rest of the forward wall, with Rich Scott likely to land the number 1 billet at the pivot position and to be flanked by guards Jim Carrington, of Riverside, Conn., and Ed Deramee, of Thibodeaux, La.

(2) The tackle positions would be the major problem right up to the time the season got under way and while Bo Cope might get the nod at one of the tackle spots, the other job would be a free-for-all competition.

(3) In the backfield, Bobby Jenkins looked like a sure thing at fullback and Clyde Scott seemed to be the number 1 boy at left half, but that there would be plenty of competition at quarterback and possibly some at right half back. He had added cautiously that Bob Hoernsmeier, like passing specialists Angelo Bertelli and Sammy Baugh, might find it difficult to adjust himself to the newly installed "T" formation—might conceivably be beaten out for a starting berth by some lesser gridiron light such as Bruce Smith (a little known varsity substitute of a year ago) or Jay McKie, a Jayvee squad member in 1944. The experts chuckled a little on that one, did not know what to make of it.

But now before today's game here is the pitch:

(1) Scott, Carrington and Deramee are head and shoulders above their competitors as they have been throughout the practice period, will start Saturday, may start every game this year unless something unforeseen develops.

(2) "Bo" Cope seems set to start at left tackle, but the right tackle starting billet is still undetermined. The best bet seems to be Chuck Kiser if he can shake out the kinks caused by several weeks of inactivity due to a charlie horse.

(3) Lee Bramlett, fine end in 1944, will start at left flank but the billet at the right end of the line is still the prize being eagerly sought by two candidates from opposite coasts, Captain Dick Dunden and Art Markel. Like Deramee, Rich Scott, Carrington, Bramlett and Cope in the line, Bob Jenkins and Clyde Scott have outdistanced the field at fullback and left half back respectively. Bill Barron has given Bob Kelly a good battle for the starting job at right half back, but it looks as if the Chicago piebald will get the nod over the well built speedster from Lewisburg, Tenn. Kelly has had more "T" experience (two years at Notre Dame) than anyone else on the squad. Bruce Smith and Hoernsmeier have been alternating in the first string signal calling spot but Miami's Smitty has had it a little more often than Cincinnati's "Hunchy," and may get the assignment Saturday.

At any rate it looks as if submarine Skipper Hagberg had a pretty fair idea in mid-August of the direction toward which his gridiron periscope would point in late September.

Net-Laying Ships

United States Navy net-laying ships installed 137 miles of torpedo net in the Pacific Ocean, the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas and coastal waters of the United States and Alaska during World War II, it was disclosed this week.

The net layers' primary duties were the installation and maintenance of massive harbor defenses in ports. The unusual two-horned bow supplied the angle by which winch wires could each lift 25 tons.

For port defenses in the Pacific, a lighter net was designed as many miles were needed to fence in fleet anchorages. Net carrying cargo vessels then came into being, which were able to carry a sufficient cargo of torpedo net to keep three to four net layers busy.

The Navy said that there were few attempts by the enemy to attack United States net-protected harbors in World War II. No ship was lost by enemy torpedo action in any fully-protected American harbor or anchorage.

Calendar of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 550. To make existing law reimbursing officers, enlisted men, and others in the Naval service for property lost, damaged or destroyed in such service applicable to claims for losses occurring between 31 Oct. 1941 and 7 Dec. 1941. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

S. 1308. To grant the Navy authority to impose the death penalty by a general court martial on personnel who commit murder while serving on shore or on a merchant vessel outside the continental limits of the United States. Reported, amended, by Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1363. To reimburse Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or destroyed by water damage at the Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C., on 20 Feb. 1944, and as the result of the destruction of the commanding officer's quarters, amphibious training base, Okracoke, N. C., on 14 Sept. 1944. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

H. R. 3951. To stimulate voluntary enlistments in the Regular Military and Naval Establishments. Reported, amended, by Senate Military Committee. Passed, amended, by Senate.

S. 716. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at the outlying degaussing branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., on 4 Dec. 1942. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

S. 902. To reimburse personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire in a Quonset Hut at Harrowbeer Airport, Yelverton, South Devon, England, 26 Dec. 1944. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

S. 985. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fires at various shore activities. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

S. 986. To reimburse Naval personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire in the Administration Building at the naval air station, Bunker Hill, Ind., 28 Dec. 1944. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

S. 1062. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Pungo, Norfolk, Va., 13 Feb. 1945. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3759. To provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

S. J. Res. 93. To provide for the formulation of policies with respect to the control and use of atomic energy. Reported, amended, by Senate Military Committee.

S. 996. To reimburse Lt. (jg) William A. White, USNR, for personal gear lost by fire in tent O-6, Naval Supply Depot, Navy 167, 30 Nov. 1944. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

S. 1045. To provide for the payment of pay, allowances, transportation and subsistence to personnel discharged or released because of minority from the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Signed by President.

S. J. Res. 96. Tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George C. Marshall and to the officers and men of the Army who served under him during World War II; and providing for the procurement of a gold medal to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S. Con. Res. 28. To create a congressional committee to study and investigate the development and control of the atomic bomb, with a view to assisting Congress in dealing with the problems presented by its development and control. Passed by Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 4144. Rep. Izac, Calif., and S. 1412, Sen. McFarland, Ariz. To amend the Pay Adjustment Act to provide that officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to 12 Nov. 1918, heretofore or hereafter retired under any provision of law, shall, unless such officer is entitled to retired pay of a higher grade, be entitled to 75 per cent of his active-duty pay.

S. 1420. Sen. Walsh, Mass. To facilitate further the disposition of prizes captured by the United States. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

H. R. 4147. Rep. Traynor, Del. To establish a Chiropody (Podiatry) Corps within the Medical Corps of the Army.

H. Con. 88. Rep. Cole, N. Y. Special committee to make an investigation and report recommendations relative to the readjustment of pay and allowances of commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey.

H. R. 4152. Rep. Arends, Ill. To establish a commission of national defense to study the technological revision of our national defense necessitated by atomic and other weapons.

S. 1438. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H. R. 4198, Rep. Vinson, Ga. To provide additional inducements to citizens of the United States to make the United States Navy a career.

H. R. 4198. Rep. Vinson, Ga. To grant to

U. S. COAST GUARD

PLACING 90 per cent of its personnel in line for demobilization, the Coast Guard's Port Security division has turned over its multiple duties to private owners and operators.

The first government agency to place itself on a peacetime basis, the Port Security now has discontinued all but one activity—supervision of the handling of explosive cargo both at U. S. ports and in foreign theaters from which munitions are being returned.

At the peak of the nation's war effort more than 250 harbors were under strict Coast Guard control. Security regulations governed owners and operators of all shore installations, all vessels using the harbors and all individuals arriving or departing on ships or coming to the waterfront for any reason.

More than 48,000 officers and men, about one-quarter of the Coast Guard's

personnel of the naval forces certain benefits with respect to accumulated leave.

S. 1433. Sen. Buck, Del. To relieve from Federal estate tax members of the military and naval forces who have died or may die between 7 Dec. 1941 and the end of the war, or may die from war-incurred injuries or disease within a year from the end of the war or from the date of separation from the service, whichever is the earlier.

Shanghai Base Command

KUNMING, CHINA — Fifty-two officers and several enlisted men left Headquarters, Services of Supply here 11 Sept. in the first echelon of the new Shanghai Base Command to be established in that city under Major General Douglas L. Weart, formerly deputy commander, SOS, on detached service with Chinese SOS.

The new command, established at the direction of the Theater Commander, General A. C. Wedemeyer, will include seven eastern provinces of China.

According to a directive issued from Headquarters, U. S. Forces in Chungking, American personnel in Shanghai will operate the port as a major supply and evacuation base for American troops in China.

The command will also cooperate with all military and semi-military organizations operating in China since the end of hostilities. These are the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, American Red Cross, and the Nelson Mission.

Evacuation of recovered personnel, from prison camps in Manchuria and China, and repatriation of disarmed Japanese troops will also be a major mission of the new command.

Chief of Staff will be Col. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, formerly SOS commander in Kweiyang, China. All personnel in the Shanghai area are being taken from Services of Supply personnel who have been operating the lines of communication and furnishing supplies to Chinese forces since SOS was established here in November, 1944.

Staff section chiefs include Col. Robert F. Seedlock, formerly commander of the Burma Road Engineers, builders of the Tengchung Cutoff and much of the China side of the Burma road. Col. Seedlock will head the Engineer section in Shanghai.

Col. Archibald D. Fiskin, long-time resident of Peking, China, before the beginning of the war, who will be deputy chief of staff, G-1, Col. Walter H. (Cappy) Wells, formerly Publicity Director at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., who will be deputy chief of staff, G-2; Col. Isaac L. Kitts, deputy chief of staff, G-3, Col. S. F. Silver, deputy chief of staff, G-4.

Col. Harry G. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y., medical section; Col. Edward C. Reber, Ordnance Section; Lt. Col. Harold Spigelmeyer, Quartermaster, Lt. Col. Thomas A. Pitcher, Signal Section; Lt. Col. John H. Sharp, Transportation section. Lt. Edward J. Murphy will be Staff Judge Advocate.

Col. William Mayer has been appointed deputy chief of staff, G-5, whose function is handling of civil affairs, and especially the return to the United States of all recovered personnel released from prison camps.

total strength, plus the 50,000 patriotic citizens who served without pay in the Temporary Reserve, were at one time engaged in the tedious and exacting work of guarding piers and warehouses from enemy saboteurs, patrolling harbor waters in small boats, inspecting ships from the merchant fleets of all the allied nations, enforcing fire prevention measures and taking all other necessary steps to keep the tremendous volume of war traffic moving uninterruptedly.

Navigation and Inspection

The authority of the Coast Guard to waive compliance with the navigation and vessel inspection laws and regulations of the United States will expire 31 December 1945, unless the Second War Powers Act is extended by authority of Congress.

Waivers were issued during the war for a dual purpose: first, to insure that full utilization of vessels engaged in the war effort would not be impeded by the requirements of laws which were designed to regulate the peacetime operations of the Merchant Marine, and second, to bring this about without the outright repeal of peacetime requirements so that

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they could still be made applicable in situations in which they did not operate to the detriment of the war effort.

The extent to which waivers assisted in expediting the movements of vessels during the war can be appreciated when it is realized that the only vessels that are exempt from inspection are those ships owned outright by the United States and used for public purpose, except those owned or operated by the Maritime Commission.

Coast Guard in China

Twenty-seven Coast Guardsmen, all volunteers, were among the Navy personnel assigned to the training of the Chinese Guerrilla Armies; it is now disclosed. Working under secret orders, the Coast Guardsmen were flown by the Air Transport Command from India to China.

Operating from a headquarters near Chungking, the Coast Guardsmen aided in the instruction of Guerrilla troops of the Sino-American Cooperative Organization. One of the major problems of these guerrillas was security against infiltration of their positions by enemy agents. For this reason, the Chinese were taught to handle dogs for sentry duty and patrol work.

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Rep. Snyder Sees Housing Need (Continued from Page 179)

American foods—but the housing is inadequate.

"The Committee is strong in its belief that certain of these Islands should be maintained as permanent bases for the American Forces. That is—we should keep Okinawa, Saipan, Guam and certain other Bases such as the Strategy Board of Army and Navy think advisable.

"In China we had conversations with Ambassador Patrick Hurley and Chief of Army Forces Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer—as well as Mr. Lung at Kun Ming and learned that the Chinese are at heart strong for the United States. I believe that certain portions of the equipment that is not economical to bring back to the U. S. should be disposed of to the Chinese on such terms as the diplomatic relations between these countries deem advisable.

"In Calcutta where we have a Million Tons of equipment the Army is planning to get out and close down at an early date. The same is true at New Delhi and Carrachi, Terehan and Cairo, etc.

"In the European theatre General Eisenhower has the situation well in command—with such able Assistants as Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay in Berlin, Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith in Frankfort and other right hand bowers such as Gen. George Patton, Lt. Gen. Larkin and General Mark Clark.

"Of course, in Europe the task is confined to mopping up the War Theatre and carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement, together with keeping our boys physically and mentally fit until transportation is available for them to come home.

"It will be encouraging for the people to know that every effort on the part of the commanding officers is being made along this line. The boys can participate in all kinds of sports activities. We have supplied them with equipment baseball equipment; tennis balls; boxing gloves; in fact everything—and that helps a lot.

"Transportation is the big problem, water transportation, especially. Next month we hope to be able to bring 700,000 of our boys from the different theatres to our shores and continue this approximate number each month until we get all back home that are to come.

"All in all, we the American people, can be proud of what has been accomplished towards freeing the World from despotism, intrigue and atheism, and to know that we have such a fine set of men guiding the destinies of our men in these various theatres.

"About future Europe—as I see it the only hope of Europe coming back is a moral and spiritual revival of many times the magnitude of a John Wesley Revival—a Martin Luther Revival—a Garibaldi Revival.

"In closing a word about the Atomic Bomb. I believe that the use of the Atomic Bomb is the only thing that saved us from making an invasion on the mainland of Japan—it saved the lives of at least a half million of our American boys. I believe we should keep the secret of the Atomic Bomb just as securely as we kept the secret of the Norden Bomb Sight. I think it can be done, if we leave it to the scientists who make the Bomb possible and who apparently can keep secrets better than other groups."

Shoe Ration Stamps

Servicemen leaving the armed forces may obtain shoe ration stamps from any local War Price and Rationing Board in the United States, the Office of Price Administration said this week.

Up to now, many veterans have been required to apply to their home boards for the two shoe stamps to which they are entitled. In this group are servicemen who at some time have needed the food stamps in War Ration Book 3 and who received the book with the shoe stamps removed.

This recent action liberalizes shoe ration rules as a special service to veterans who may not return home immediately after discharge and who are going into civilian clothes.

Return Medicos to U. S.

Hq. U. S. Forces, European Theater—More than one-third of the Medical Corps officers in the European Theater on V-E Day already have been redeployed and they are currently pouring out of the Theater at the rate of more than 2,000 a month, G-1 officials at U. S. Forces Headquarters announced.

There were 14,368 medical officers in the European Theater on V-E Day. On 8 September there were 9,301.

Commands Redeployment Camp

Assembly Area Command, France—Col. Charles S. Petree is commanding officer of Camp New Orleans of the Assembly Area Command, near Chalons, France.

Proximity Fuze

A secret weapon no bigger than a pint milk bottle was one of the most potent factors in the U. S. Navy's fight against suicide bombers in the last desperate months of Jap resistance, it was disclosed this week.

It is a radio proximity fuze which explodes a projectile as soon as it comes close enough to a target to inflict damage. Its existence, and the spectacularly successful role it played in winning the war, are being made known by the Navy for the first time.

Not only was it highly successful in breaking Jap air power; it was also a powerful weapon in the neutralization of the Nazi buzz bomb attack on London in the summer of 1944, and it was a major factor in the killing artillery assault which threw back the Germans in their attempted counter-offensive in France in the winter of 1944. Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations, describes it as "a great scientific achievement that contributed greatly toward winning the war for the United Nations."

This VT fuze was developed by scientists of the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the request of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance. The research program was carried on in facilities provided by the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Johns Hopkins University.

The VT fuze is an extremely rugged "five-tube" radio sending and receiving station which fits into the nose of a projectile. The heart of this miniature radio station is a vacuum tube which sends out electro-magnetic waves on impulses at the speed of light—186,000 miles per second. The impulses are reflected back to the tube by any target that gives a radio reflection, such as metal objects, water or earth.

If a VT-fuzed projectile, in flight, passes within 70 feet of an airplane, reflected impulses act on the fuze circuit to trigger a switch. The switch causes an electrical detonator to set off the main explosive charge in the projectile.

Use of the VT fuze eliminates fuze-setting, excludes errors inherent in time-fuze mechanisms, and makes possible the maximum results at the split-second speed demanded by modern antiaircraft fire. A VT-fuzed projectile explodes automatically when it reaches a point where its fragments can shower a target. When the gun is properly directed, all a gun crew has to do is load and fire.

Ships in the Okinawa anchorage were within easy range of Japan-based suicide raiders. Their defense was primarily 5-inch guns, firing a preponderance of VT-fuzed projectiles, and 20-mm and 40-mm guns firing contact-fused shells.

The dramatic use of the VT fuze by the British in the fight against the V-1 barrage directed on London in June, July and August, 1944, is revealed in the figures on targets shot down by antiaircraft fire after fighter planes were ordered from the air and the AA batteries were supplied with VT-fuzed projectiles. The official U. S. Army report states:

"The result of the advent of VT fuzes was a truly sensational increase in kills. For the last four weeks of the now famous 80 days of V-1 attacks the record of the antiaircraft was as follows:

First week—24 per cent of all targets engaged were destroyed.

Second week—46 per cent of all targets engaged were destroyed.

Third week—67 per cent of all targets engaged were destroyed.

Fourth week—79 per cent of all targets engaged were destroyed.

"The last day in which a large quantity of V-1s were launched against England, 104 were detected by early warning radar, but only four reached London. About 16 failed to reach the coast, having malfunctioned over France or the Channel. RAF brought down 14, barrage balloons, two, while antiaircraft accounted for 68."

When used in battle, a new weapon should contribute, not only destructive power, but also the valuable strategic element of surprise. Therefore, the Navy surrounded the entire VT fuze project, from start to finish, with elaborate secrecy. On the fighting fronts, great care was taken to keep "duds" from enemy hands. Except for the limited use during Britain's battle of the buzz-bomb, the

Combined Chiefs of Staff refused to permit the fuze to be used on land until 25 Oct. 1944. Before that date, the Navy even avoided firing VT-fuzed shells near islands of the Pacific.

The VT fuze was so named by the late Capt. S. R. Shumaker, USN. As Director of the Research and Development Division, Bureau of Ordnance, Capt. Shumaker inaugurated the program that produced the VT fuze.

11 U. S. Carriers Sunk, 30 Damaged

Eleven United States aircraft carriers were sunk and 30 others were damaged a total of 52 times during World War II.

All but one of the carriers—the support carrier, USS Block Island, which German submarine torpedoes sank in the western Atlantic—were sunk or damaged by Japanese air, surface and submarine attacks. Forty-eight armor-piercing shells fired by enemy warships, 40 aerial bombs, 45 Kamikaze planes and 21 torpedoes scored hits on American flattops, but from 26 October, 1942, when the USS Hornet was sunk off Santa Cruz Island, not a single large carrier went down.

The list does not include the damaging of the USS Hancock by a bomb from one of its own torpedo bombers which rolled loose on landing or the destruction caused aboard the USS Randolph by an American Army Air Forces P-38, which crashed into the ship's flight deck off Leyte, Philippine Islands, while flying low overhead.

The list of carriers sunk or damaged follows:

LOST

USS Lexington—Sunk on 8 May, 1942, in the Battle of the Coral Sea. Two or more torpedoes detonated on the port side, abreast the port gasoline storage space and the forward boiler rooms. Two bombs also exploded against the carrier's island and forward five-inch gun, causing minor damage. Gasoline vapor which accumulated as a result of the torpedo hits later exploded and resulted in the loss of the ship. The Lexington sank bodily.

USS Yorktown—In a three-day action, the Yorktown was sunk 7 June, 1942, in the Battle of Midway. She took two bomb hits on the forward elevator and a third bomb exploded on the flight deck. Two deep-running aerial torpedoes detonated near the port firerooms and caused extensive flooding. Two days later, two deep-running submarine torpedoes detonated in the starboard firerooms, which caused the ship to lose stability and capsized.

USS Wasp—Sunk on 15 Sept. 1942, off the Solomon Islands. Two or possibly three, submarine torpedoes struck the bomb magazines and gasoline tanks on the starboard side. Some of the bombs exploded, followed by three gasoline vapor explosions. Vapor from gasoline loaded planes in the hangar deck and explosion of the ready service ammunition also contributed to the destruction. The Wasp had to be sunk by U. S. destroyer torpedoes.

USS Hornet—Suffered hits from five bombs, three aerial torpedoes and two enemy dive bombers in a day-long action off Santa Cruz Island on 26 October, 1942. After the bombs had exploded, three shallow-running aerial torpedoes struck the starboard side, one of them abreast an ammunition magazine. Two Japanese dive bombers then crashed into the island and forecastle. The Hornet was finally sunk by U. S. destroyer torpedoes and gunfire.

USS Princeton—Struck by a 250-pound Japanese bomb east of Luzon Island on 24 October, 1944. Serious fires in the hangar deck were never brought under control and several explosions occurred among the Princeton's planes. Five and one-half hours after the hit, 100-pound general purpose bombs stowed in the hangar deck, exploded, causing serious damage to the ship above the waterline. The Princeton was later sunk by United States forces.

SUPPORT CARRIERS

USS Liscome Bay—Sunk off the Gilbert Islands on 24 Nov. 1943, by a submarine torpedo. The hit, which was near the bomb magazines on the starboard side, caused a mass detonation of aircraft bombs. Fire gutted the ship above the hangar deck and after 22 minutes the ship listed heavily to starboard and went down.

USS Block Island—Sunk on 29 May, 1944, in the western Atlantic, as a result of three German submarine torpedoes. Two struck and caused a moderate flooding aft. All propulsion and steering control was lost. About 10 minutes later, a third torpedo detonated which resulted in extensive flooding. The Block Island plunged by the stern about one and one-half hours after the third hit.

USS Gambier Bay—On 25 Oct. 1944, east of Samar Island, the Gambier Bay was the target of over 26 gunfire hits. There were numerous topside hits before she sustained any underwater damage. Two projectiles pene-

trated the shell plating below the waterline level and detonated in the forward and after engine rooms, respectively. After other underwater hits, steering control and all power were lost, and severe fires ensued. The ship listed to port and was then abandoned. Still under fire by the enemy, the Gamble Bay capsized to port and sank about one and one-half hours after the first hit.

USS Saint Lo—East of Samar Island on 25 Oct. 1944, the Saint Lo capsized and sank by the stern as a result of damage from a Japanese suicide plane. The plane released a bomb before crashing into the flight deck. The plane carried overboard at the bow, but the bomb penetrated the flight deck and started severe fires among planes in the hangar. Eight explosions were reported, which included gasoline vapor, torpedoes and depth bombs.

USS Ommaney Bay—On 4 Jan. 1945, south of Mindoro, a Japanese suicide plane carrying bombs crashed into the after end of the bridge and then onto the flight deck. One bomb detonated on the hangar deck and the second bomb detonated on the fourth deck. Ammunition and gasoline in her planes exploded, and uncontrolled fires ensued. The ship was abandoned and was sunk by U. S. forces.

USS Bismarck Sea—On 21 Feb. 1945, off Iwo Jima, the Bismarck Sea was struck by two Japanese suicide planes. The first plane crashed into the starboard side of the ship at about the hangar deck level. Fires broke out in the hangar and were being brought under control when a second plane carrying a bomb load crashed through the flight deck just forward of the after elevator and exploded among the fighter planes parked in this area. The after part of the ship became a raging inferno. Ship was abandoned. A third explosion occurred which blew off the after structure of the flight deck and hangar. The ship assumed a starboard list and capsized. The Bismarck Sea remained afloat bottom side up for about twenty minutes and then plunged by the stern.

DAMAGED

USS Saratoga—Five hundred miles southwest of Pearl Harbor, the Saratoga was damaged on 11 Jan. 1942, when a deep-running submarine torpedo struck the port side. Three firerooms flooded through damaged piping. Despite the damage, the Saratoga increased speed from 15 to 18 knots.

USS Enterprise—A near miss bomb caused minor damage to the Enterprise on 1 Feb. 1942, off the Marshall Islands. There was minor splinter damage and a minor gasoline fire due to fragment penetration of the gasoline line.

USS Yorktown—Damaged by three bombs on 8 May, 1942, in the Coral Sea. One bomb detonated below the third deck. Another struck the starboard gallery walkway, glanced off and detonated abreast the starboard bow. The third bomb was a near miss on port side amidships. Although damage from the initial bomb was extensive, it was not vital.

USS Enterprise—Three direct bomb hits and one near miss caused moderate damage to the Enterprise in the action off the Solomon Islands on 24 Aug. 1942. One bomb detonated on the third deck, the second on the gallery deck, the third upon contact with the flight deck. The near miss on the port quarter resulted in minor damage to the hull. The carrier continued operation at reduced efficiency and the damage was repaired in three weeks.

USS Saratoga—Struck by a deep-running submarine torpedo off the Solomon Islands on 31 Aug. 1942. It detonated on the starboard side. Moderate flooding occurred. The ship was towed until power was restored nine hours later.

USS Enterprise—Two bombs caused moderate damage to the Enterprise on 26 Oct. 1942 off Santa Cruz Island. The first bomb struck the flight deck, port side, passed through the ship and detonated near the port bow causing fragment damage. The second bomb hit the flight deck, the tail section breaking off the hangar deck and the remainder penetrating to the third deck. The Enterprise continued operations.

USS Lexington—A Japanese aircraft torpedo struck the Lexington on 4 Dec. 1943, off the Marshall Islands. The torpedo hit about 12 feet below the waterline on the starboard side. An average amount of structural damage and flooding resulted, and steering control was lost.

USS Intrepid—East of Truk Island, the Intrepid was struck by a Japanese aircraft torpedo on 17 Feb. 1944. The impact occurred on the starboard side. Outside of the steering gear being largely destroyed, there was only moderate structural damage and flooding. The ship was steered with the engines by means of a sail rigged on the forecastle.

USS Wasp—On 19 June, 1944, five bombs caused damage to the Wasp, southwest of Saipan Island. There were two near misses of the port bow and two off the starboard quarter, causing minor fragment damage and small local fires. One bomb detonated in the air above the flight deck, but no appreciable damage was sustained.

USS Bunker Hill—Minor damage occurred to the Bunker Hill on 19 June, 1944, southwest of Saipan Island, when a near miss

(Please Turn to Next Page)

11 U. S. Carriers Sunk

(Continued from Preceding Page)

bomb detonated upon the water 50 feet from the port side. Fragments punctured pipe lines causing minor flooding and starting a small fire in one pilot's ready room.

USS Franklin—Sustained negligible damage from a strafing suicide plane off Formosa on 13 Oct. 1944. The plane crashed just abaft the island structure, slid across the flight deck and burst into flames upon striking the water on the starboard side.

USS Hancock—On 14 Oct. 1944, the Hancock was struck off Formosa by a large Japanese bomb. It pierced the 20 millimeter gun platform, port gallery, entered the water and detonated about 50 feet from the shell, a short distance below the surface. Only minor fragmentation damage resulted.

USS Franklin—Three Japanese bombs caused minor damage to the Franklin on 15 Oct. 1944, west of Luzon Island. One small bomb penetrated the corner of the deck edge elevator and detonated just below the flight deck level, causing minor fragment damage and a small gasoline fire. The second bomb detonated upon striking water close aboard to port. The third bomb detonated on water impact close aboard to starboard.

USS Intrepid—A Japanese suicide plane crashed into a 20-millimeter gun on 29 Oct. 1944, east of Luzon. It caused a minor fire and only slight damage.

USS Franklin—On 30 Oct. 1944, the Franklin was damaged extensively by a Japanese suicide plane, east of Samar Island. The plane, with a bomb load aboard, crashed through the flight deck, igniting planes parked at the after end of the flight deck.

The bombs carried forward, detonating among the gassed planes in the hangar, and causing fires in the after portion of the flight deck and hangar. The fire spread to the second and third deck spaces. In addition, gas explosions occurred in the hangar, but all fires were extinguished in two and one-half hours.

USS Lexington—Minor damage occurred on the Lexington when a suicide plane, on 5 Nov. 1944, off Luzon, first dropped its small bomb on the secondary conning station and then crashed into the starboard side of the island. The bomb detonated and caused severe damage to the conning station. When the plane exploded, blast fragments and a small fire caused minor damage to the island structure.

USS Essex—On 25 Nov. 1944, off Luzon, the Essex was struck by a suicide plane carrying a bomb. The plane missed the island and crashed into the outboard edge of the flight deck.

The detonation of the bomb caused minor damage. The bulk of the plane

carried over the side but caused minor fires and minor damage to the flight deck.

USS Intrepid—Heavy damage was incurred by the Intrepid on 25 Nov. 1944, east of Luzon. Two suicide planes each carrying bombs struck the flight deck. One crashed 30 feet to port of the center line. Its bomb detonated just below the flight deck, causing fragment damage and severe fire in gallery and hangar spaces. The second plane released its bomb just before crashing from astern, the bomb carrying forward and detonating in the hangar. Severe structural damage occurred, and extensive fires which spread through gassed and armed planes in the hangar, gutted a large part of the hangar.

USS Ticonderoga—On 21 Jan. 1945, off Formosa, two suicide planes crashed into the Ticonderoga. One plane carrying a bomb crashed into the flight deck. The bomb detonated between the hangar and gallery deck causing severe fires among the planes. A second plane carrying a bomb load crashed into the bridge structure causing severe damage.

USS Saratoga—On 21 Feb. 1945, off Iwo Jima, the Saratoga was damaged by a number of suicide planes and bombs. The first plane carrying a bomb crashed into the starboard side. The second plane struck the water and ricocheted into the starboard blister. Its bomb detonated on water impact, causing minor structural damage and flooding. A bomb struck the flight deck and detonated in the anchor windlass room. The third plane crashed into the flight deck, hitting the plane on the port catapult and causing a large gasoline fire. The fourth plane hit the crane, started a fire in a parked plane, and went over the side. Its bomb detonated on the flight deck. A gasoline explosion occurred. A large bomb from an unspecified plane detonated on the flight deck, causing severe structural damage.

USS Randolph—On 11 March, 1945, at Ulithi, a suicide plane carrying a bomb crashed into the starboard edge of the flight deck.

The bomb detonated in the aviation engine shop. Moderate structural damage occurred and fires broke out in the hangar. There was slight flooding.

USS Yorktown—On 18 March, 1945, off Okinawa, a Japanese bomb struck the signal bridge on the starboard side, glanced off and detonated in the air about 10 feet from the side. The ship's shell plating was deflected and penetrated by fragments.

USS Enterprise—On 18 March, 1945, off Shikoku, Japan, the Enterprise was struck

by a Japanese bomb which caused only minor damage.

USS Franklin—On 19 March, 1945, in the Island Sea, the Franklin was struck by two bombs which passed through the flight deck and detonated in the hangar. A terrific conflagration, fed by gasoline in aircraft fuel tanks, together with detonations of a large number of heavy bombs and rockets loaded on aircraft, demolished a major part of the flight deck and wrecked the hangar and gallery deck spaces. Flooding from fire-fighting water caused heavy list. All machinery spaces were evacuated because of smoke and heat and all power failed. This is the worst damage which any United States warship has survived.

USS Wasp—On 19 March, 1945, off Shikoku Island, Japan, a bomb penetrated the flight deck, hangar deck and second deck and detonated on the third deck, causing extensive fragment and blast damage. Large fires on the hangar, second and third decks were finally brought under control.

USS Hancock—On 7 April, 1945, off Okinawa, a suicide plane released its bomb just before crashing. The bomb struck the flight deck and ricocheted before detonating. The blast of the explosion carried the suicide plane into a number of planes parked on the after end of the flight deck. Fires forward ignited by the bomb burned in the flight and hangar decks, and fires aft caused by the plane destroyed the carrier planes, ready service ammunition and hull structure. Moderate structural damage was caused by blast and fragments.

USS Enterprise—On 11 April, 1945, off Okinawa, the Enterprise was damaged by two suicide planes. A wing and engine of the first grazed the port quarter. One wing of the second fell on the starboard bow. Minor structural damage and flooding was sustained.

USS Intrepid—A suicide plane carrying a bomb struck the Intrepid on 16 April, 1945, off Okinawa. Plane and bomb penetrated the flight deck, starting severe fires which gutted the hangar deck. There was moderate structural damage.

USS Bunker Hill—On 11 May, 1945, south of Japan, the Bunker Hill was struck by two suicide planes carrying bombs. The first plane hit the flight deck and skidded over the side. Its bomb penetrated the flight deck. The second plane hit the base of the island structure on the port side. The bomb penetrated the flight deck and detonated in the gallery deck space below. A severe fire gutted the hangar and gallery deck spaces. Moderate structural damage was sustained.

USS Enterprise—On 14 May, 1945, off Kyushu, a Japanese suicide plane carrying a bomb crashed into the flight deck of the Enterprise just aft of No. 1 elevator. The bomb detonated under the elevator, blowing it high into the air. The flight deck was buckled. Second and third deck compartments in the vicinity of the bomb detonation were damaged by fragments and blast. The hangar was damaged by moderate fire.

USS Independence—In the attack on the Gilbert Islands, 20 Nov. 1943, the Independence was struck by a shallow-running Japanese aircraft torpedo on the starboard side. Both starboard shafts were damaged. The after engine room and the ten spaces next abaft the engine room flooded immediately, the after boiler room flooded slowly. One propeller remained operable.

USS Belleau Wood—On 30 Oct. 1944, east of Samar, a suicide plane crashed into the flight deck in the midst of fully serviced planes. Explosions and severe gasoline fires on the flight deck, gallery deck and 01 deck caused serious damage.

USS Cabot—On 25 Nov. 1944, east of Luzon, a suicide plane carrying a bomb struck the edge of the flight deck of the Cabot. Small fires and minor structural damage resulted. A second plane carrying a bomb load crashed into the bridge structure causing severe damage.

USS Langley—In Lingayen Gulf on 21 Jan. 1945, the Langley was struck by a small Japanese bomb. The bomb penetrated the flight deck and detonated, causing severe fragment damage to gallery and second deck compartments.

USS San Jacinto—On 7 April, 1945, off Okinawa, the San Jacinto sustained minor fragment damage from a near miss bomb.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ESCORT

USS Fanshaw Bay—On 17 June, 1944, off Palau Island, the Fanshaw Bay was struck by a bomb on the after elevator platform. Several compartments aft were flooded. Several small fires occurred and there was considerable fragment damage.

Battle for Leyte Gulf, 25-26 Oct. 1944:

USS Fanshaw Bay—On 25 Oct., east of Samar. The Fanshaw Bay was struck by four medium caliber Japanese projectiles forward on the flight deck. These penetrated into the lower deck spaces and exited without detonating, causing minor damage to wiring and the hull.

USS Kalinin Bay—On 25 Oct., east of Samar. The Kalinin Bay was struck by 12 medium caliber projectiles forward in the port side of her flight deck, and two medium caliber projectiles detonated under the counter. Minor fires and considerable flooding amidships occurred. Three and one-half hours

later a suicide plane crashed onto the flight deck, making a large hole and starting a fire. A second suicide plane crashed into the port after smoke pipe.

USS Kitkun Bay—On 25 Oct., east of Samar. A suicide plane and bomb crashed into the port catwalk and fell into the sea about 25 yards off the port bow. Small fires and minor fragment damage resulted.

USS White Plains—On 25 Oct., east of Samar. The White Plains was damaged by many major caliber Japanese projectiles. One caused minor hull damage below the water line on the port quarter. Severe shock damage was sustained. The starboard main engine was out of alignment. A suicide plane and bomb exploded a few feet above the water several yards off the port quarter, causing minor fragment damage to shell decks, topside gear and piping.

USS Sangamon—On 25 Oct., east of Surigao Straits, the Sangamon was struck by a bomb on the starboard side at the main deck level. The bomb ricocheted and detonated aboard just above the water line.

USS Santee—On 25 Oct., southeast of Surigao Straits. A suicide plane carrying a small bomb crashed into the port side of the flight deck outboard of the after elevator. The bomb penetrated the flight deck and detonated in the hangar, causing severe fragment damage. An underwater explosion occurred. This detonation was caused by either a torpedo or more probably a jettisoned depth charge. Heavy flexural vibration occurred. Minor flooding caused a five degree starboard list.

USS Suwannee—On 25 Oct., southeast of Surigao Straits. A suicide plane carrying a bomb crashed through the flight deck. The bomb detonated between the flight deck and the hangar deck. A 25-foot hole was blown in the hangar deck. Minor fires and fragment damage occurred.

USS Suwannee—On 26 Oct., southeast of Surigao Straits. A suicide plane carrying bombs crashed into a torpedo bomber parked on the forward elevator on the flight deck. One bomb detonated in the hangar. Later a bomb penetrated the flight deck and detonated in the catapult machinery space. Severe fires occurred on the flight deck. Propulsion and steering control were lost temporarily.

USS Marcus Island—On 15 Dec., 1944, off Mindoro, the Marcus Island was damaged by two suicide planes. One plane grazed the starboard side of the forward lookout platform and crashed into the sea about 20 feet off the starboard bow, causing negligible damage. The second plane carrying a bomb crashed into the sea about 30 feet off the port bow. Minor fragment damage resulted from the detonation of the bomb.

USS Save Island—On 5 Jan., 1945, off Luzon, a suicide plane carrying a bomb struck the radar antenna on the mainmast of the Savo Island and crashed into the sea off the starboard beam. Minor fragment damage resulted.

USS Kadashan Bay—On 8 Jan., 1945, west of Luzon, the Kadashan Bay was struck just above the waterline by a suicide plane carrying two bombs. A large opening in the shell plating caused by bomb detonations permitted serious flooding of compartments. The stability of the Kadashan Bay was greatly reduced. Small local fires occurred.

USS Kitkun Bay—On 8 Jan., 1945, in Lingayen Gulf, a Japanese suicide plane carrying two bombs crashed into the port side of the Kitkun Bay amidships at the water line. Both bombs were duds, one entered a boiler and the second entered the machine shop. The shell plating was ruptured at the water line and compartments were flooded, causing a 13 degree port list. Minor damage was sustained.

USS Salamaua—On 13 Jan., 1945, in Lingayen Gulf, the flight deck of the Salamaua was pierced by a suicide plane carrying two bombs. The engine and fuselage came to rest in the hold. There was a moderate fire in the hangar. The first bomb detonated in the hold storage compartment just aft of the machinery space, after penetrating the hangar deck. Flooding which took place through fragment holes in the hull was spread by ruptures in the bulkheads of the after engine room and boiler room and by holes in the decks. The second bomb continued through the second deck, exiting through the starboard side just above the waterline without detonating. Additional flooding occurred causing an eight degree starboard list. Minor fires were quickly extinguished on the hangar deck and in the engine room.

USS Lunga Point—Minor damage was sustained by the Lunga Point by a suicide plane on 21 Feb. 1945, off Iwo Jima. The plane, burning from hits by antiaircraft projectiles, struck the after side of the island. It skidded across the flight deck and plunged into the sea on the port side, leaving small fires which were quickly extinguished.

USS Wake Island—On 3 April, 1945, off Okinawa, a suicide plane carrying a bomb crashed into the water alongside the starboard bow. A large hole was blown in the shell plating. Forward living spaces, magazines and storerooms were flooded, causing a four degree starboard list. Several flexural vibration caused structural damage to the main deck and shell plating.

USS Sangamon—On 4 May, 1945, off Okinawa, the Sangamon was struck by a Japa-

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ne suicide plane carrying a bomb load, on the flight deck. The bomb detonated just below the flight deck. The hangar deck was severely damaged by fragments. Both elevators were blown above the flight deck by the blast. There was a severe fire among planes on the flight deck and in the hangar. Twenty millimeter, 40 millimeter and 50 caliber antiaircraft ammunition burned.

Navy Promotions

The following temporary promotions and reappointments of officers of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve have been announced by the Navy Department:

REGULAR NAVY

Comdr. to Capt.

Richard R. Ballinger Daniel T. Eddy
Charles B. Beasley George A. Lange
Charles L. Freeman Cecil T. Caufield
Martin R. Peterson Robert H. Rice
William A. Epstein Claren E. Duke

Lt. Comdr. to Capt.

David A. Hurt Welford C. Blinn
Lt. Comdr. (Ret.) to Capt. (Ret.)
Philip Van H. Weems

Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.

Joseph J. Zuska
Lt. to Lt. Comdr.
Joseph E. Vautrot John M. Arbuckle
Theodore R. Brown Charles P. Gallagher
Wilby R. Brown Charles A. Coombs
Eugene F. Marker John W. Graham
Caydar E. Swenson Lee A. McGlothlin
William E. Taylor Clifford N. Maker
Leo B. Theroux Lawrence B. Rapp

Lt. (Jg) to Lt.

William P. Collins Martin S. Barnes
Walter J. Cline Sidney S. Aronson
Carey D. Folger Homer B. Gill
William G. Sterling

Ens. to Lt. (Jg)

Harold D. Johnson Charles D. Smith
Claude A. Terrell Lester H. Nussbaum
John J. Irwin Lawrence C. Swenson
Lee E. Jenkins John B. Nelson
Edward H. Stuenke Comyn R. Cassell

Mach. to Ch. Mach.

Henry C. Jones Theo. L. Denmark
Hester A. Lindsey Paul L. Pray

Bosn. to Ch. Bosn.

Rodney G. Foucheaux Act. Pay Clk. to Ch. Pay Clk.
John R. Law Clayton E. Davis
William F. Wenzel

NAVAL RESERVE

Reappointed Capt.

Charles L. McCarthy Albert Benjamin
Comdr. to Capt.
F. J. Leerburger Roy H. Callahan
Gail E. Lindley John M. Bloom

Reappointed Comdr.

George Boas Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.
Michael F. Hughes James Q. Newton, Jr.
G. E. Norcroft, Jr. David A. Wood
George L. Neely James J. Regan

Reappointed Lt. Comdr.

William F. T. Battle Rolland D. Severy
Paul F. Brine Bernard E. Casey
Henry Clifton, Jr. Roland H. Cramer

Lt. to Lt. Comdr.

Walter J. Bisek William H. Jacobs
Frederic S. Buckley Roland N. McMackin
Orville G. Wickre Alpha H. Nicholson
Charles C. Woodward Harry V. Kandie
Robert F. Menge Chester E. Beaver
Edward Motley Robert F. Foster
Jean S. Brower Frank J. Naumann
Nils Anderson Earl F. Simmons
Paul B. Archibald A. E. McKimsey
William M. Aye Wm. D. Harrison
Merle E. Bossart Harry T. Ice
Fred R. Brooks Emile O. Lewis
Philip J. Rusk George F. Vlietor
Walter E. F. Zeike Walt A. Steiger
Eskil A. Bjork James H. Starr
William Harter Harold A. Weston

Reappointed Lt.

Joe Kendall Abram E. Manell
Lt. (Jg) to Lt.
James R. Bennett Robert S. Buck
William P. Ricks Raymond R. Pursley
Earl R. Brewster John H. Jones
H. M. Low, Jr. Edgar A. Custer
John D. Engman James A. Cobey
Eugene P. Farley Gifford B. Pinchot
Leslie T. Fossel Maynard Kniskern

Ens. to Lt. (Jg)

George C. Ald Warren R. Henson
Robert W. Beatty James V. Hopper
Earl H. Bergen, Jr. George M. Deyoe
Howard Burpee J. A. Beggs, Jr.
Edwin N. Gale A. F. Neumeister
F. W. Gore Robert A. Clubb
M. E. Guthrie V. L. De Zwart
Leon Jones Sherrill Friedman
W. A. McDougal John W. McCord
H. B. McCulloch Jesse H. Greene
Jesse A. Sperling Arthur C. Snyder
Paul B. Gooderup L. C. Sunstein, Jr.

Returns to Air Line

Lt. Col. Melvin C. Garlow, of Detroit, former Pennsylvania - Central Airlines pilot who has been serving in the Army Air Forces, has returned to duty as a PCA pilot and is based in Detroit.

National Guard Enlistment

Immediate enlistment and reenlistment in the National Guard has been authorized by the War Department it was disclosed this week.

Recruiting and enlistment of personnel for the National Guard will be placed in the hands of military authorities of the various States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau has been charged with the publishing of necessary instructions to State Adjutants General, as well as the furnishing of the necessary blank forms.

Under the ruling, enlistment for the National Guard of members of the Armed Forces while in active federal military service is not authorized. The new ruling provides that no one, because of his membership in the National Guard or the National Guard of the United States will be exempted from military service under any Federal law.

Recruitment and enlistment for the National Guard is classified as a state function and enlistment will be for the State Detachment, for a period of three years. Personnel so enlisted may be assigned by state authorities to constituted National Guard units of the state upon return of units to state control.

The War Department emphasizes that enlistment for the Inactive National Guard is not authorized, and adds that limitations on strength of State Detachments, have been suspended.

Qualifications for enlistment are those currently provided under present regulation. Qualified officers authorized to administer enlistment oaths and qualified medical examiners will be provided by state authorities.

Enlistments in the National Guard, the Department states, will be in the grade of private, except that personnel who entered active federal military service with the National Guard of a State subsequent to 16 September 1940 and who reenlist therein subsequent to release or discharge from active military service, may be re-enlisted in their former National Guard grade.

"Where compatible with state law," the Department asserts, "qualified personnel may be enlisted in the National Guard of a State in the enlisted rating or grade held in the Army of the United States at time of release or discharge. Promotions in grade in the National Guard are not authorized."

Individuals entered or reenlisted in the National Guard and the National Guard of the United States are exempt from registration under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, provided that the exemption does not accrue to any man by reason of such enlistment or reenlistment who is within induction age limit, unless he was discharged from the Armed Forces by reason of demobilization or expiration of term of service.

Dutch Marines Graduated

American and Dutch Marines participated in a ceremony held 26 Sept. at the U. S. Marine Corps Camp at Quantico, Va., when 65 members of the Royal Netherlands Marine Corps were commissioned as second lieutenants.

The candidates, after going through boot training at Camp Lejeune, N. C., received instructions at the Platoon Commander School at Quantico by both American and Netherlands officers. The training program was under the supervision of Capt. Q. Groenewegen, R.N.M.C.

The guest speaker was Brig. Gen. G. C. Thomas, USMC, and the oath will be administered by Col. M. R. de Bruyne, Commander of the Royal Netherlands Marine Detachment in the U. S. A.

Among those present were Baron W. van Boetzelaer, Minister in charge of the Netherlands Embassy; Rear Adm. C. J. Baron van Asbeck, who will represent the Netherlands Government Minister of Naval Affairs; Rear Adm. J. E. Meijer Ranneft, Netherlands Naval Attaché; Rear Adm. L. G. L. van der Kun, Netherlands Naval Representative to the Combined Chiefs of Staff; Maj. Gen. A. E. van Tricht, Netherlands Army Representative to the Combined Chiefs of Staff; Col. R. Roos, Netherlands Military Attaché.

NATS Station on Marcus

Saipan, M. I.—The task of activating the former enemy airfield on Marcus Island as an important link in a proposed new Naval Air Transport Service route from Pearl Harbor to Japan has been begun by forces furnished by Rear Adm. F. E. M. Whiting, USN, Island Commander of Saipan.

The Marcus strip will open up a virtually direct line between the Hawaiian Islands and Tokyo via Midway, Wake and Marcus, saving nearly a day's flight over routes now followed by huge "Nats" land planes and flying boats shuttling personnel and freight across the Pacific.

Runways on Marcus, a tiny coral atoll of only 740 acres, which for 44 months of World War II stood guard for Japan and its capital of Tokyo, 1,000 miles to the northwest, literally were obliterated by Navy and Army airmen.

Development of the airport and restoration of Marcus as a human habitat, therefore, represents almost a new project, and 51st Naval Construction Battalion Seabees, Marines of the Fifth Military Police Battalion, Military Government, medical and communications personnel, and even the Japanese themselves are engaged in the task.

Nearly 2,500 enemy soldiers and sailors remaining on Marcus are assisting willingly under their own Rear Adm. M. Matsumura, who on 31 Aug. surrendered the garrison to Rear Adm. Whiting.

Supervising all work is Comdr. Edward B. von Adolung, USNR, former commanding officer of Naval Air Base, Kobler Field, Saipan. He will assume the duty of Island Commander when Marcus is formally commissioned as a Naval activity.

Lt. Comdr. William A. Montgomery, USNR, heads the Seabees, while Lt. Col. J. T. Irwin, USMCR, commands the Marine "MP" Battalion.

Lt. John Taylor, USNR, commands the Military Government Unit assisting the civilian populace, numbering a few hundred. The communications set-up is being activated by personnel directed by Lt. (jg) Harold Gray Caufield, USNR.

Personnel providing medical care for U. S. forces is commanded by Lt. Comdr. Edmund J. Robson, USNR, while island sanitization is being handled by an epidemiologist, Lt. Comdr. William Wayne Lockwood, USNR.

Commo. Vernon F. Grant, USN-Ret., Deputy Island Commander, Saipan, conducted the preliminary arrangements for Marcus' surrender, and was the first person to go ashore.

New Navy Plane

The Navy's new "Fireball," first in the world to combine jet and reciprocating power plants, although never in actual combat, has secured an important place in Naval Aviation.

First public demonstration of the new combination jet and reciprocating propelled plane was given by the Navy Department on 26 Sept. at Anacostia Naval Air Station, Washington, D. C.

Flown by Al Connover, 25-year-old test pilot for Ryan Aeronautical Company, builders of the craft, the new plane went through its paces in every conceivable test known to flying.

In its conversion to a peace-time role, the "Fireball" or FR-1, has set the only course for the world's most powerful Naval air force to maintain its leadership—a course of ceaseless pioneering research and development, the Navy said.

Firepower on the FR-1 consists of four 50 caliber machine guns each fed by 300 rounds of ammunition. The guns can be serviced with the wings of the Fireball folded. In addition two 1,000 pound bombs may be carried under the wings and detachable rocket mounting posts may be installed under each outer panel.

As the new plane is economical on fuel, it makes possible a maximum range of 1,500 miles (with droppable tanks) cruising at 207 miles per hour. At full throttle, the front engine gives the Fireball a speed of 320 miles an hour. The General Electric-designed 1-16 Thermal Jet engine alone will streak the Fireball along at approximately 300 miles an hour.

Navy Bond Sales

Total Navy bond purchases for the month of August aggregated \$42,783,349—a 23 per cent increase over the corresponding month of 1944.

Reserves May Resign

Reserve officers transferring to the Regular Navy may later resign at any time at the pleasure of the President and in any event may resign on 1 Jan. 1947 with automatic acceptance by the President, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said this week.

Secretary Forrestal said he had obtained the President's authorization to make this unequivocal guarantee in order to reassure Reserve Officers who hesitate to transfer pending final decision by Congress and the President in the size of the postwar Navy and the return of personnel to permanent ranks.

The Navy, he said, is not pressing officers to make a final choice now and consequently Reserve officers will be eligible for consideration in the Regular Navy provided their applications for transfer are received in the Department within six months following the date of release from active duty.

Text of the Secretary's message follows:

"The Navy realizes that it has asked Reserve officers to apply for transfer to the Regular Navy even though a variety of important factors such as the authorized size of the postwar Navy and the time when the Navy will be returned to permanent ranks have not been finally decided by Congress and the President. Many Reserve officers may hesitate to apply for fear that the Navy's earnest purpose may not prove to be what actually happens in fact.

"It is already true that any officer of the Navy may resign at the pleasure of the President and consequently no one is ever irrevocably committed to continue his Naval career. In order that there may be no question in the minds of Reserve officers, the Secretary of the Navy has obtained the President's authorization to make the following unequivocal guarantee: Any Reserve officer who applies for transfer to the Regular Navy and then comes to the conclusion that he does not want to stay may resign at any time at the pleasure of the President, but in any event he may resign on 1 January 1947, and his resignation will automatically be accepted by the President.

"The Navy confidently expects that the Reserve officers who transfer will be thoroughly happy and satisfied in the choice they have made and consequently that they will not want to put in a resignation, but they have the firm option whether or not they decide to use it.

"It is possible also that some Reserve officers will decide now not to apply for the Regular Navy, but after they get back to civilian life will wish they had applied. The Navy is not pressing officers to make a final choice now and consequently Reserve officers will be eligible for consideration in the Regular Navy provided their applications for transfer are received in the Department within six months following the date of release from active duty.

"However, in fairness to the officers who do not insist upon this waiting time, officers who return to inactive duty before applying will lose precedence commensurate with the interval of time between their release from active duty and their appointment in the Regular Navy.

"The ALNAV applies to Marine Corps officers as well as Naval officers. All commands are directed to see that the provisions of this ALNAV are immediately brought to the attention of all Reserve officers."

Navy Wins Safety Award

The National Safety Council's highest wartime award—the Award of Honor for Distinguished Service to Safety—was presented to the Navy Department 24 Sept. in recognition of the safety record made last year in Naval Shore Establishments.

The award and a safety pennant were presented by Mr. John M. Roche, Director of the Industrial Division, National Safety Council, to Rear Admiral F. G. Crisp, USN, Chief of the Office of Industrial Relations, who received them on behalf of the Navy Department. The presentation took place on the Navy program, "Servicetime," over the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

"The Safety Branch of the United States Navy—under the leadership of Capt. C. M. Simmers—did an especially efficient job of accident prevention during the war," Mr. Roche said in making the presentation.

Rear Admiral Crisp paid tribute to the thousands of workers in Naval establishments, praising their "high integrity."

"They followed carefully the rules and regulations in order to avoid accidents that might have caused lost time. They have made great strides toward 'V-A Day'—Victory over Accidents."

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

Post-war Navy Plans

The House Naval Affairs Committee continued hearings this week on the size of the post-war Navy, and the disposition of manufacturing plants of all types, as well as shore facilities. Giving informative testimony as to the projected plans of the Navy Department were Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, Rear Adm. George F. Hussey, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Assistant Secretary Hensel, and Vice Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, Chief of Naval Personnel.

Secretary Hensel informed the committee that there are 126 industrial plants, shipyards, and other industrial facilities acquired with Government funds, and usable by private manufacturers, that it desires to declare surplus, but that will add to the future industrial capacity of the nation. Other plants, 58 in number will be retained partly for storage purposes and partly until present contracts are completed, after which they will be sold or leased with the understanding that they will be kept in readiness for Government use. "Scrambled" plants, those owned partly by the Government and partly by private manufacturers—and machine tools and equipment, are in process of being declared surplus, and are to be disposed of to the best advantage.

Vice Adm. Cochrane gave a detailed list of shipyards and industrial facilities that are to be retained, some to be operated by the Navy, others by commercial firms, and still others to be kept in a stand-by condition. According to the witness, contracts on 56 combatant ships have been cancelled.

Rear Adm. Hussey stated that all ordnance plants, ammunition depots, storage facilities, and magazines are to be retained, and that the ordnance plants are fully Government owned, the Government having always manufactured its own ordnance. The Admiral revealed that \$70,000,000 had been spent on rocket production before the war ended, and that torpedo research and testing are to be continued.

Vice Adm. Denfeld testified on the subject of ship and shore activities declaring that there has been no overmanning nor wasting of manpower. Asked about the number of volunteers being enlisted in the Navy, he stated that around 500 are being received daily on 4-year enlistments. Questioned as to continuing the Women's Reserve, the Admiral stated that a bill to provide for that is to be submitted to Congress, 10,000 to be in the Reserve, 500 of them to be placed on active duty in communications, aviation, and medical lines, it being desired by the Navy to keep the present organization together.

Praises AAF Film Activities

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy commander of the Army Air Forces, this week paid tribute to the results achieved by AAF training films and combat motion pictures during the war.

"The important contribution of AAF motion pictures to final victory," he said, "cannot be overestimated. Training films, staff reports and combat digests photographed in battle by the AAF's many combat cameramen, and edited into training, orientation and documentary films by the AAF Motion Picture Unit at Culver City, Calif., and the AAF Combat Film Service in New York City, helped immeasurably in saving lives, training thousands of skilled technicians in a fraction of the normal time, and informing the public through newsreels and documentaries."

Navy Language Schools

When the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor they had at least 100,000 men with a working knowledge of English for every American who had a working knowledge of Japanese, Comdr. A. E. Hindmarsh, USNR, former Harvard University professor, revealed this week.

Comdr. Hindmarsh's recommendations led to the creation of the United States Navy Schools for Oriental Languages four years ago. From these schools came hundreds of college graduates trained under an intensive program in speaking and reading Japanese.

Navy security regulations prohibited mention of all of the successes attributable directly to these officers who were requested for duty in the forward areas of the Pacific.

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